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NO. 450.

ELEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP. BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Boston, February 24, 1850. Not "in love" with Elliott, as you suspect, said, haughtily-Margaret, nor even with Mr. Allingham, though vise me, even compel me, if need be; but noth-I am not sure I shall not be with the last, just ing could give him the power to insult or mis ling him, making him cower and shrink beneath

tleman to notice it. There are many things sake. he drops a remark in a tone of sneering persia much truer and deeper respect for "us hot-house flowers, with-

women," than our most "devoted flatterers." Southmayd."

I can understand these two classes, and estiMy first im I can understand these two classes, and esti-mate them with some justice, I believe; but such characters as my guardian, who looks had risen, an inexpressible change came over again, until he haunts even my dreams. If he Must somebody ever come between me and a that I could hate him with a good will, it would which indicates rich veins of feeling within him, which I can have no power to measure.

Add there is always something in his tone which indicates rich veins of feeling within him, which I can have no power to measure.

Add there is always something in his tone which indicates rich veins of feeling within a much a descent into the hall of Eblis, which seemed not so much a descent by steps, as a dreadful sense of falling from one depth to another?

Will nothing ever melt them?

"Love!" said Lizzie Seymour, to whom I whispered my estimate of her future brother-in-law last evening; "Love the Alchemist."

"Love!" I replied, somewhat contemptuously, "it must be for some angel, then, for no bely, "it must be for some angel, then, for no be-

has been prolonged into a month; and the warm nsoned her cheek fled only to give place to smiles and laughter, as, gather- for consumption was rapidly eating her life ng around Mr. Summerfield, we listened to away.

down here, with my cranberry meadow and— but the man! Fred, I must come home. Un-"Do not thank me, but God," I said, hastily, seem determined to keep me, on one pretext and another; and though the subject amused

As I stood gazing into the narrow street, I must bring her over some day, and dine with and his friends, if he has any." Mine have a little better flavor than I turned upon her with a look of utter sur-

to have you see them.'

though I think I may possibly resist the turnips "betrayed and betraying. Miss Southmayd, if and mutton, the cranberries are another thing; you know that gentleman's friends, tell them to and when I think of Mr. Bigelow's special liking pray for him as they never prayed before." for them, I am almost tempted to set a glorious example to this nineteenth century, and there; the atmosphere of the place seemed to sacrifice myself for my friend."

"Sacrifice! Confound the man of turnips,"

this guardian of mine, moved him to an open other men—the realization of my dream of a expression of his dislike of Mr. Allingham; but brave and noble manhood—the man whom I whether to be pleased or sorry, I know not. I might have loved—no, not that, but I would ought to be delighted, and I would be, or at have prayed that he whom I might love should least I think I would be, were it not that he resemble him-to think that he should be the evidently believes me very much interested in thing I know him to be-the meanest of all

newspaper in the breakfast-room, my guardian Aye, yes, and for myself, too; but will any he wished to speak with me.

speak with you on a certain topic, Miss South- his hand, for it seemed desecration for him to shown a letter, says the Hamphire (Mass.) Ga- they must be married remains unshaken. mayd—a duty which, however unpleasant to mouth those divine words; but, instead of do. zette of July 24th, from Madame Goldschmidt, my feelings, the relation which I hold towards ing that, like a foolish child, I burst into tears. addressed to a gentleman in this town, dated you makes it imperative that I should fulfil." made none, he was obliged to go on, and, as I overwhelmed me with questions, as she removflattered myself, in a tone which betrayed a ed my wet wrappers, (for I had come directly

"This person was introduced to you by a

friend; and although I am not disposed to question Mr. Elliott's judgment on most matter, and not very well, I think."

He has made himself the friend of the young for the establishment of schools in Sweden. Walter, nor the truth of his friendship for you, I well, I think."

Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been to give the danger of contradicting the patient.

He has made himself the friend of the young for the establishment of schools in Sweden. Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been to give the danger of contradicting the patient.

He has made himself the friend of the young for the establishment of schools in Sweden. Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been carrying ago, so he speaks to them quite free. Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been carrying on the relation of the young for the establishment of schools in Sweden. Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been carrying out her plans for the establishment of schools in Sweden. Walter, he first born, claims the loving eulogy of a mother at once toughing for its been carrying out her plans for the establishment of schools in Sweden. feel assured that he did not, and could not, truly but Bridget shall make you some herb tea—I can be carried in the character of this man; yet for his sake I permitted him to come here. You are left the room.

We are the character of this man; yet for his sake I permitted him to come here. You are left the room.

I the come here the character of this man; yet for his sake I permitted him to come here. You are left the room.

You are left the room.

They look at expression and depth of sentiment. Mr. and dears?" he asks. They look at expression and depth of sentiment. They look at expression and depth of sentiment. They look at expression and depth of sentiment. young, Miss Southmayd, and it is not to be expected that you should know him. It is even impossible for women to know men as they are words of burning reproach that had risen to my spend the winter in Rome. those persons whom, on account of their social ering, and sorrowing, in my chair, and started

WASHINGTON, D. C. minded woman which should lead them instinctively to repel the attentions of men like him."

Margaret, I never was so angry in my life!

How could he say that to me? How could he health is too precious, too dear to us all, to be misconstrue me thus? For one second, I felt trifled with thus. Misers watch their treasures the blood crimsoning my temples; then, as closely; and I, as you already know, am somequickly gathering at my heart, and choking me, so that it seemed as if I never should speak.

But I pressed it back to its old channels, and drew the folds of the shawl Susan had thrown

better to do) too closely, since I came here, not when you saw her, but I worshipped her. She fever, for she insisted I had strong symptoms to see it and feel it, though he is punctilious- wore her womanhood in such a way as to make of both.

"Do you think I forget it, dear Eleanor?" flage, which I do not like. He is an adept in complimenting, and professes the most delicate those words on his death-bed, and it must have regard for our sex; but, somehow, I would been that memory that made my heart tremble

"Mr. Allingham's compliments for Miss

over one's head with such sublime indifference, his face, and he said, coldly—
"I trust, Miss Southmayd, there will be no are more unreadable than the Sphynx. In- necessity of our alluding to this topic again, deed, he affects me as the Sphynx is said to and left me alone. Ah, it was the same old travellers-drawing me to study him again and tone-"You will do thus and so, Miss Eleanor."

were only cross, unreasonable, or tyrannical, so that I could be to him with a good will it would be to him with a good will it would that I could hate him with a good will, it would be a relief; but he is ever reasonable and just, the wonderful tale of "Vathex?" And if you and there is always something in his tone have, do you remember the description of the

Two days since, hearing from my dress-maker ng of mortal mould could stand the ordeal of that a widow, who had done some plain sewing for me since I came here, was ill, I started for "You mistake, Eleanor; such men as Fred her dwelling, which was in the neighborhood of Summerfield are very apt to be satisfied with Fort Hill. It was a raw, sleety day, with such the most womanly of women, and he may not have to seek so far as you think. There is a Boston; but I feared neither wind nor weather; deep fountain of tenderness beneath that calm, so, wrapping my cloak about me, I threaded reserved bearing; but she who unseals it must with rapid steps the narrow, crooked, filthy be no more nor less than woman. He is streets of that once aristocratic region. I found not cold—he is even tenderer of us than we are the woman occupying a chamber in the attic of of our birds."
"Well said," I replied, laughing, "he does indeed treat us very much as if we were birds, horde of Irish, Dutch, and French, who still reference to the control of their national dishes. tained all their love for their national dishes, "You are unjust; but here he comes, with a judging from the various smells which greeted Hood's words,

Ah, how mean and miserable and contempti "My nose has performed its missien," she ble seem our petty griefs and fancied wants, in writes—"it has made a conquest—a conquest, the face of such a scene! Yesterday I had been dear friends, of a 'cranberry meadow, two hunvered and disturbed for a whole hour by an illdred acres of arable land, well watered, and fitting dress; and here was this woman, shiversusceptible of high cultivation, and a certain ing in the cold, with scarce a whole robe to Mr. S., the owner, who—is not so susceptible cover her! I felt mean in her presence—more of high cultivation. Ask Mr. Bigelow if he remembers the story of the 'Ugly Duck,' by Andrewson, which I had the goodness to tell him once, when he commented upon my looks. What a swan I should be among all the geese rant and indolent, and do not hear God's voice,

cle and aunt, who are chiefly anxious to 'settle' in reply to her words of tearful gratitude, for I all their friends, favor this gentleman, and felt how little I deserved them, and turned away

me at first, I am getting heartily tired of hear- saw "my guardian" enter the opposite house. ing, 'Miss Rebecca, I hope you are fond of cran. The widow saw him also, and, in reply to my berry sauce—it is capital with roast beef—mine involuntary exclamation of surprise, said:
are the finest in the place'—or, 'I see your "It is a sorry sight to see one like him going are the finest in the place'—or, 'I see your niece is fond of turnips, Mr. Peabody. You the downward road. My heart aches for him,

me. Mine have a little better have these,' swallowing a large mouthful, for he is prise.
"You may well look surprised, dear lady," often here to dinner.

"Yesterday, uncle and he were discussing some agricultural topic, when he suddenly turned to me, and asked if I 'liked sheep.'

"You may well look surprised, dear lady," she went on, "for you are too good and too pure to know aught of the iniquities of this place. God keep you so. But look yonder." "I said 'yes, particularly when well cooked."

"Ah, so do I. It is really surprising how our in a chamber, opposite where I stood, but a story

tastes agree. I have been buying in a few below, I saw my guardian standing, while a fe-"South Downs" this morning, and would like to have you see I must come home, Fred; for "You see I must come home, Fred; for "Frail as fair," murmured the poor widow,

I could hear no more; I could not breathe choke me, and I rushed from the house in a way that must have left no very strong impresgrowled Mr. Bigelow. I'll go down after her to- sion of my sanity. That he, my guardian—the man who has unconsciously, and in spite of my-March 16th.—I have moved him, Margaret, self, become the standard by which I judge all the gentleman.

I went to a concert last evening with Mr. A.; and this morning, while I was lounging over the sooth! I did not know him! "Pray for him!"

ted my attention for a few moments, as prayer give back my lost faith and trust? I looked up, and saw that we were quite alone sleet, whither or how far I cared not, so that I could walk myself into a calmer mood; and I only bowed, and awaited his pleasure in si- it was quite dark when I reached home. As I entered the parlor, there sat Mr. Summerfield, He evidently expected me to speak, for he waited a brief space, and I had a feeling that his eyes were scanning my face, though I would not look up. At last he said:

entered the parlor, there sat Mr. Summerfield, reading Tennyson's "Princess" aloud to his sister, looking so pure and good and noble, that for a moment I doubted the evidence of my would not look up. At last he said: ould not look up. At last he said:

"I have for some days felt it my duty to her. I was tempted to snatch the book from

Such a proceeding was so new for me, that to the parlor,) while Mr. Summerfield wheeled the soul of their gifted authoress, inculcating a wish as the result of a sudden impulse of feel- occurs to him, but which he does not complete shade of embarrassment.

"I would speak of your acquaintance with bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent his eyes—those deep, calm eyes on my face bent face and fixed upon me and truly Christian spirit, and so childlike and untruly Christian spiri for a full second; but I was prepared for him, done so by any effort, with those calm, deep cherish forever. and met his gaze unmoved. Indeed, he might eyes looking thus upon me. Oh, that men can The slanders

"Nothing is the matter-nothing of conse-

ong men. Mr. Allingham is one of lips in the street? How I sat dumb, and cow-

over me closer about my shoulders, as if I was That as my guardian he had the right to ad- a very child—and, indeed, it shames me to say

"Only Hagar, brought back, not by an an about him which I admire—but "love him,"

And the spoke of his mother, and I—I felt the tears it it is spoke of his mother, and I—I felt the tears it it is spoke of his mother.

The spoke of his mother, and I—I felt the tears it is spoke of his mother.

The spoke of his mother, and I—I felt the tears it is spoke of his mother. oughly, yet—I have a sort of misgiving that he is not quite what he seems, and occasionally and murmured, "And I am motherless!" she went on, disregarding the orders. she went on, disregarding the orders.
"No, only a slight cold," I said, drawing her

regard for our sex; but, somehow, I would rather hear Mr. Bigelow's grudgingly given "You are a good girl," than all his fine sayings; for I have got the impression that, professed woman-hater as he claims to be, he has he claims to be, he has he claims to be, he has hot here flowers with.

The glad, on, so glad, she returned; "for fred looks so anxious and troubled, that I thought you must be very ill, and insisted on seeing you myself. Mr. Bigelow is giving Fred to take my hand, when the servant entered, and suse a lecture for letting you go out such placed in my hand a magnificent bouquet of placed in my hand a magnificent bouquet of hot here flowers with. have a great many things to tell you." That high, enthusiastic, sisterly heart, how

will it bear to see its idol broken! For the National Era. NAPOLEON AT THE PLOUGH.

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN.

"During his captivity at St. Helena, Napoleon, in a sandom excursion over the island, found himself in a field where some laborers were engaged in ploughing. He cemed highly interested in the operation. He alighted rom his horse, seized the plough, and, to the great astonshment of the man who was holding it, he himself traced furrow of considerable length. The hero of a hundred fields,

Close prison'd in his rocky isle, Sought that delight which Nature yields Man's troubled spirit to beguile: His schemes of boundless sway were foiled Gone was his dream of glory now— He turned where rustic labor toiled, And held with sturdy grasp the plough

Ah, had he known no other lot, Far happier had been his life— Secluded in some rural cot, Aloof from fickle Fortune's strife! What though unknown his peaceful name Among the mighty ones of earth? A guileless heart had been his fame, Forth-heralded by deeds of worth.

He might have lived beloved, revered, The patriarch of the rural vale, By every lawless villain feared, Who makes the cheek of Beauty pale; High-priest of Justice and of Truth, Dispensing good among his race-That were a life divine, in sooth, And worthy of celestial grace !

Or had that Roman virtue high, Which fired the soul of WASHINGTO Then yielding up the helm of state,

Nor heeded he of Rank or Birth-By Nature formed of men the chief:

Had Europe's conqueror no claim For peaceful triumphs to be sung, Behold at last the hero's lot-The final end of lawless pride!

His eyes closed on a desert spot, Lonely mid ocean's surges wide-And grief pursued him till he died! Mid tempests dire he passed away "The everlasting hills" deride

The Pyramids, Marengo's day, Imperial power, the world's renown Of thrones and coronets cast down-But for one tear of guileless worth, Forced in the conquest of a throne,

Down with Ambition's bloody wreath Those laurels foul which scent of death And carnage on the battle plain! With frowns of awe, and words of might, How would War's prestige shrink from Earth,

Enshrined within the people's hearts, Fame, like the rainbow's hues, departs, But virtue comes from God on high: And nobler in His sight is he,

The humblest of the sons of Truth, Than he who tasks his life to be Tyrant of men, o'er Right and Ruth!

To seek true glory at the plough!

For bounteous Heaven, with gracious smile, Submit to no foul passion's sway, And Kings will cast their crowns away,

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—We have been mind that they are rich, and his resolution that sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory? be broken, and the public may not see it. priety in their union under such peculiar cir-Breathing noble and lofty sentiments, pure as cumstances, and are disposed to consider his

The slanders some time since in circulation felt, even then, that no man could so completely devil in; " and, so I burdened my soul with a realize my idea of Pygmalion. devil in; " and, so I burdened my soul with a land womanly affection which marks all her the physical devil in the ph Walter, her first born, claims the loving eulogy Walter, her first born, claims the loving eulogy Iy—
"Is there any impediment to your union, my who are prepared."

Wo Why, what a very coward I felt like, when town of some months, are both remembered by cast their eyes to the ground, but answer not. | the Alexandria Gazette) a sample of Hazall's

An Indian Chief.—The Rochester papers in Martin. position, family connections, and wealth, society as I were the guilty one, and not he, when he state that Mr. Ely S. Parker, a civil engineer die."

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bassile," "The Embassy," " The Yule Log," " Philip of Lutetia," &c. CHAP. XXXII.

To-morrow. The same chamber in the upper story of the

nouse in the Rue Blanche, with Martin still ying in the bed he occupied when Mark and to plague my guardian, who evidently dislikes him.

The bed he occupied when Mark and construe me."

"Insult!" he said, "oh, Miss Southmayd, how sadly you misconstrue me! Listen," he went on, sitting down beside me: "I had a motherly kindness, pressed upon me her hot the poor girl. They speak to each other, now mother; you were too young to know her worth teas and other preventives against cold and then in low whispers and et the clicktest. and then, in low whispers, and, at the slightest movement of the gaunt figure stretched in the ly polite to "Miss Southmayd's friends."

Allingham, who calls here often, must be aware of this, though he is too much of a gentlement to notice it. There are many things

wore her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence for her makes me exacting, where those I love are concerned. I did not intend to be harsh; if I seem so, pray forgive me, for her field?"

wore her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence for her makes me exacting, where those I love are concerned. I did not intend to be harsh; if I seem so, pray forgive me, for her field?"

the sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence for her makes me exacting, where those I love are concerned. I did not intend to be harsh; if I seem so, pray forgive me, for her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence for her makes me exacting, where those I love are concerned. I did not intend to be harsh; if I seem so, pray forgive me, for her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence for her makes me exacting, where those I love are concerned. I did not intend to be harsh; if I seem so, pray forgive me, for her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence her her womanhood in siten a way as to make all her sex seem sacred in my eyes. My reverence her her womanhood in siten a way as to make a like a like a way as to make a like a like a way as to make a like a li very same chamber, each "to consider" of the future; and even than they were on that dread ful night, some two months or more since, when the great stroke of good fortune befel Martin, which realized his long-protracted hopes and "I am glad, oh, so glad," she returned; "for Ever since he has lain there—remaining for dear Lisette. Her alone he recognises in his darker moments; addresses her sometimes; al-

ways fondles. She has long since ascertained that of his resigned herself to the coming day when he opening of the earliest buds and blossoms of the new year. The air, though cool, is invigomust die. Medical skill has done its utmost for him; it can avail him nothing more. The brilliant. Everything discourses eloquently lant he has so long indulged in, is unequal to winter. The sparrows, who quarrel on the winthe effort of shaking off the paralysis it has in- dow sill for the favors of Lisette, are more than duced, and the effects of the shock produced by excess of joy. So, having learnt the worst, she more than once, apparently under feelings of has gone to the Great Book, read consolation stormy excitement, croaked out the words "sa-

She has considered, too, of the future, as she generous-all that she could wish him to be, the hour of light, he turns uneasily, and pres save in one particular. But, to do the rest, she ently, making an effort, sits up in the bed. has an unbounded faith in her own love for Lisette and Paul are by his side instantly. him, as well as in his deep affection for her, They look strangely at each other, for they perthough she has resolutely refused to link her ceive an alteration in him. fate with his, till he has considered of something she has requested him to do. Some days-even a week or two-have elapsed since his cage. they brought her father home; and, absorbed by the weight of her new grief, and of her new at Paul and Lisette, then, in a faint voice, bids but grateful duties, she has not thought to ask Paul if he has "considered," though she sees "I cannot breathe," he says, in a gasp. him every day. At length, he comes one morning, and, on seeing her, casts himself upon her neck, and weeps. And then, in answer to her earnest, anxious inquiries, he makes a full confession of all that has occurred within the last few hours; how, that having taken a dreadful better. It is the end." had been saved from crime by the hand of that Providence in whom his Lisette has so abiding

"But I have repented, I have repented, Li has heard me, I know, for I feel happier, and I have come to cast myself at your feet, to implore your pardon for my wilfulness, and for all the pain I have occasioned you, and to tell

you, Lisette, that I am freed from my oath, and, | though still a republican, am no longer a revo-And she pardons him freely, with a grateful heart, encouraging him to persevere in his efforts to strengthen the new spirit that he feels has arisen in him; so he leaves her quite

happy, because he sees, knows, feels, that she loves him, and that some day he may hope to call her his. It comes, sooner than either of them expect. It comes in a sudden, solemn manner. Lying there, staring vacantly at those about him,

Martin has come to have an idea wherefore Paul is so constant a visiter. Listening, too, with closed eyes, not unfrequently he has overheard their confidential interchanges of thought, and learnt that Lisette loves to see him there. He has an instinctive perception, too, wherefore they avoid the subject of marriage, although he perceives their yearnings. He watches them yet more narrowly now; listens more sharply; arrives at shrewd conclusions, and ponders over all flashes upon him one day, when Paul is there, and when, believing him asleep, they have spo-ken long and earnestly of their strong love, of their faith in each other, of their hopes, of

calls them both nearer to him. 'My children! my children! Bless you both," is all he is able to say, as he takes their hands, and joins them together. The young people gaze at him and at each

mad Martin, old dotard, and say I played like ness. I would have thee pray yet again, my an idiot. I knew better, and broke their bank love." by my system. All for thee, my child." Lisette knows the subject is a dangerous one,

and therefore seeks to divert him from it, by bringing his mind back to themselves. "Paul loves me, papa, and he knows I love him; but we can wait till thou art better," she of the Father Eternal. says, "which, for thy sake, we pray may be He interrupts her by shaking his head, and

says, solemnly—
"I shall never be better, love. Do not deceive thyself. Paul, thou must take her from rich and above the world, all through my system, which they said was a folly.'

upon their naming a day. So firm is he, so parts.

pertinacious, and so excited does he become, as well have gazed upon a statue; and yet I thus "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the relative to difficulties between herself and hus- that they grow alarmed, and promise to do as and womanly affection which marks all her the physician is announced, who at once per allusions to him in the letter. They, or rather ceives the danger of contradicting the patient.

They look at each other, then at him, then

"It is to-morrow our friend says?"

string vacantly around. "It was a good stroke, and one they did not expect."

"My friend," interposes the physician, looking grave, "we are going to get married tomorrow, if it is possible. So let us lie down

aid compose ourselves. We must keep our lves quiet, if we wish to get better." only to go on losing to a certain point, and

"Yes, yes, we understand all that," observed the physician, handing to the sick man a small glass, containing a potion which he causes him swallow. "We know it is a good system"-Cost me years of reflection and calculaon, and three fortunes, to bring to perfection out I knew—I knew—they called me mad Mar-in; and I went on; all for her; years of calcu-ation; it is only to go on to a certain point, nd then-to-morrow"-

The physician motions Lisette and Paul to ck their sobs. Martin sinks into a slumber, nd then the physician addressed them again—"My dears," he says, "we must avoid these

There is no resisting such an injunction as this, backed as it is by the argument of Paul's love. So, when he is gone, the young people talk the matter over, and finally determine that hey vill be married.

Unler these circumstances, their union takes place-not on the morrow, but within the short-

ultimate recovery there is no hope, and has diant with the joyful smile, which precedes the hour! rating, the sky is cloudless, the sun glorious vital power, undermined by the potent stimu- the resurrection of Nature from the grave of and comfort in its pages of bright promise, and | cred blue," which might be supposed to have a

this same bright morning. Martin has passed a restless night, and laid promised Paul she would do. She knows how the solicitude of his daughter and of his son-Paul loves her; that he is honest, industrious, in-law, under heavy contribution. Towards

"To-morrow! to-morrow! sacred blue!" shrieked the starling, hopping wildly about in Martin, heaving a deep sigh, gazes awhile

"I cannot breathe," he says, in a gasp. "Dear papa," responds Lisette, caressing him, "art thou worse? He looks at her still with that strange, wild

ook, and presently answers—
"Worse; no, child. Better, better, much oath, he had almost become an assassin, but So she thought, though she said nothing. So Let us look once more into the dancing sa- holm, he made it known to his allies, that he preserve Turkey entire, though we might be

> has twice or thrice passed his handoh! how thin, how wasted it is!—across his damp forehead. How pinched and drawn in sweet and bitter morsel"—a never-cessing restricted by the long-wished for opportunity of sover-like the long-wished for op damp forehead. How pinched and drawn in

sey had each conveyed to the other the dark

ing a deep breath, presently he gazes at them both with an expression of undefinable serenthis narcotic, have unstrung their nerves, imagainst the Turkish force, Ibrahim Pasha dors of the three great despotic Powers, signed the above mentioned treaty without informing voice. "I think I have been mad. Lisette,

my pet, what has happened?"
Lisette makes a sign to Paul to fetch assist ance, but Martin calls him by name, and asks where he is going.

"Papa," answers Lisette, "thon art not so well. I sent him for"— Martin shakes his head.

"It is useless," he says. "Come here, Paul." He makes the young man return to the bed- to decide. side, and stand close to Lisette. "Thou wilt take care of her, boy," he continues, "when I am gone."

"Papa, dear papa," sobs Lisette, falling on his neck: Paul, too, cannot restrain his grief, and for a few moments both give way to their great anguish. The voice of Martin recalls them to a sense of their position.
"My children," he observes, "you must take

courage. Death has laid his hand on me, but I am grateful for the mercy of dying in my My past life has arisen before me; and oh! how bitter, my child," he presses Lisette to their fears, and oh! how touchingly, of their his bosom, as she sits by, "how bitter is the affection for him. He bursts into tears, and recollection of having failed in myduty to thee!" "Dear papa," she says, "thou wert always good and kind. Pray do not speak such cruel words; I cannot bear it, papa."

He embraces her fondly, and pauses, as if

recollecting himself. "The whole of the past;" he says, pursuing the thought in his mind "I know, I know!" he adds, presently. "I have seen; I have heard! I know. Do not wait till I am dead, children. I shall die happier to know thee happy, Lisette; and thou art | first time, after that terrible dream, and repentrich, girl, now, and need not to work. Rich! ance too; for I feel to-day to comprehend what I knew it would come, though they did call me thou hast said of Almighty mercy and forgive-

How refuse so solemn a request! She sinks on her knees, clasping the thin hand of her dying parent, and, with Paul kneeling by her side. ffers up a simple but fervent appeal that the departing spirit may find repose in the bosom

She comes to an end, and silence reigns, till "Read now," he says, calmly, "read me

She takes the Great Book, and with solemn manner, though with streaming eyes, turns over me. It is, perhaps, my last request. You its pages till she has found the chapter she seeks. It is the one that speaks of "the glories of the future, of the final triumph of He cannot be diverted from dwelling on this the believer. She reads it with fervor, and he topic, notwithstanding the affectionate artifices listens, as though rapt. Suddenly, he exof the young people. The idea is fixed in his claims, after her, "Oh, death, where is thy But Paul and Lisette do not feel that they there is no death; it is only a passing from dark ought to obey his injunction; for though it ness into light, from to-day into the morrow of "Ems, (Nassau,) 2d July, 1855." Private in harmonizes with their own sentiments and promise. Enough, enough, my child! Kiss He paused, seemingly for a reply; but as I it startled them. Susan sprung to my side, and its character, the seal of confidence must not fondest wishes, they perceive a certain impro- me, and thou too, Paul, for- the day is gone, the night is far spent' "-

He speaks faintly, repeating a passage which

Whilst they are discussing the point, cage, shrieks out, in his reedy voice—
"To-morrow! to-morrow! sacred blue!" Yes! for Martin, not only is the day gone, Yet their lavish spending leaves them not in dearth,

"Oh! I see, I see," observes the physician. Flour, manufactured in Richmond in 1832, it is to-morrow our friend says?" which was shipped in that year to Buenos "Yes, yes! To-morrow, to-morrow," chimes Ayres, sold there, and this sample retained,

SUNSHINE AT PLEASURE HAUNTS. Literary Correspondence of the Era.

Congress Hall, Saratoga, July 30, 1855. And so I am engaged to furnish a sermon on "I don't," says Martin, quite short. "I have dancing. The Yankee race are the genuine edeemed her fortune, and can die happy. It offspring of Merry Old England in one thing: dancing. The Yankee race are the genuine they always love fun, and so I design to please them by having mine a funny sermon.

My text is already provided in my former article by the good Dr. B., when he jocosely told his young friend, that "ministers, elders, deacons, and their wives, were the proper people to dance." All will allow that this is a funny

The heads of my discourse will be rather fambling, so that it will be difficult to tell the heads from the tails.

Look into this immense parlor at Congress Hall. It is lighted by two blazing chandeliers. enes. Do as he bids you, since there is no Triple rows of spectators line the four sides of the room. Triple rows of gazers, in the front and back porticoes, cork up every window nearly air-tight.*

been the height of indecorum for any of these period. est possible delay—and Martin relapses into his former state, fluctuating between consciousness gentlemen to take a lady's hand, and hold it in and linacy. Hence their altered language and | his. But now each gentleman has one arm around manner towards each other, on this morning, the waist and the other clasps the left hand of when they are watching by the bedside of their his partner, whose other hand rests confidingly The spring has not yet set in, but the morning is bright, clear, and cheerful—one of those glide around. Meantime, each pair of lungs in on his shoulder. And thus they whirl and season, when the whole face of Nature is rather around, at the rate of a hogshead an

The exhalations from the skin perform this work on a still larger scale. The room, nearly air-tight, is soon like a seething cauldron, and the young dancers, at every quickened inspiration, are sending poison and decay to every delicate tissue of those delicate frames.

Meantime, the discussions about dancing has said in her heart, "Father! Thy will be very direct reference to the state of the sky on sounding the praises of this healthy amuse-

> statistics. There is a disgusting weed, that is rank poison. After taking it a while, a craving appetite for it is created, and men and boys Alliance. But the cautious Metternich, the and especially Lord Palmerston, confident that chew it, smoke it, and snuff it, till thousands | timid King of Prussia, and even the most pru- | the French Cabinet would most certainly follow and tens of thousands perish from its poisonous dent of Nicholas's own counsellors, and among in whatever direction he might choose to lead influence. This weed is cultivated all over the these Court Nesselrode, are said to have conmillions of dollars. This is more than all that is spent for education and religion. And yet the effect of this drug is to exhaust the nervous system, to destroy the tone of the stomach, to create a thirst for intoxicating drinks, to irritate ed visit to Stockholm, in order, as it is general-

led to opium and alcohol by its influence.

paired digestion, and induced disease; while would have marched his army to the Bospho- the above-mentioned treaty, without informing their example has led their sons and other rus, and perhaps found an easy entrance into young men to the same sinful practice. They the capital of Turkey, had he not been prevent-feared that he might then oppose it, and thus look at the fashionable dresses and the danc- ed from moving onward by the orders of his render it more difficult to induce the French ing-they talk in low and serious tones of the father, Mehemet Ali, who acted thus in accord- Government to acquiesce in it.

And now, for the next head, I will tell a toward the centre, I saw a very large square. It was planted with all manner of beautiful trees and shrubs, and amid the shade were in the English Minister at Constantinople, and the It has been asserted, that he would have in I heard the sound of the richest harmonies. sal was acceded to.

thing was done, by their direction, for the pur- a course altogether contrary to the true interpose of preserving health, and promoting beau- ests of the countries over the affairs of which ty, strength, and gracefulness. The "regulations" of the establishment show- actuated by some secret motives. It was uned, that in these premises "the laws of health doubtedly the true interest of Austria and

fully obeyed."

I passed on to one of the largest halls, and there what did I behold but the elder and minMetternich should not have perceived that this ister, who, with mouths full of tobacco, had object might have been easiest obtained by enbewailed the sin and folly of the dance, both couraging Mehemet Ali to join under his sway of them taking part in a cotillon! And as I all the Turkish dominions. Yet the Cabinets passed by and smiled, one of them answered of Vienna and Berlin resolved to act in concert

good minister became convinced of his own sin, course must be sought for in the strict adheand forsook it. Then he began to instruct his rence to the principles of the Holy Alliance, people in regard to all the physical laws, of which imposes upon the Prussian and Austrian which they, as well as himself, had been so ignorant. Finally, it was agreed throughout the of their countries, in order to assist the legititown, that the annual sum that had been spent mate ruler of Turkey against the attempt of his or all kinds of stimulating drinks, and for to- vassal at dispossessing him of his throne. But, bacco, should be employed in promoting health, moreover, they were also actuated by the hope, amusement, and social enjoyment.

"And now," said the speaker, "every man, the desired means of dissolving the alliance bewoman, and child, once, every day, comes to tween France and England. this beautiful place, each at the appointed hour, to meet their chosen companions, and spend had not even as much interest as France in fa- sunshine of sensuality, often at the fever-heat of an hour or two in exhialrating sports, which secure both amusement and healthful exertial it might be satisfactorily demonstrated, that the may any time, if she will, grow pure in heart,

Yet, to help their giving, hidden springs arise; The starling, still hopping wildly about in his Or, if need be, showers feed them fresh from skies.

and the night far spent, but the morrow has With fresh life replenished by the mother earth. come-that morrow which will one day dawn for all, and for which happy, thrice happy, they Give thy heart's best treasures! from fair Nature learns Give thy love—and ask not, wait not, a return! And the more thou spendest from thy little store, OLD FLOUR-We have had shown us (says

Load the air with perfumes, from their beauty shed:

brought back to this country, and preserved. in that vicinity, who supposed that yellow birds

Household Words.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

THE PRESENT TIME.

For the National Era.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER XII. It is unquestionable that the French revolu-tion of 1830 had greatly contributed to the change of sentiments of the English people, which brought on the downfall of the Welling. which brought on the downfall of the Wellington Ministry, and elevated the Whig party to selves bound to keep the promise which their between the French and English, by the personal influence and inclination of Louis Philippe, and by the public opinion in both council in London, M. Thiers hastened to instruct

Whigs, by nourishing the principles of freedom, acquired many friends, both within England But M. Guizot appears not to have paid due and in foreign countries, and enjoyed almost attention to this important affair, nor even to have imagined that the English Cabinet might tion. Hence, they were enabled, only with hence, they were enabled, only with the Governments of Russia, Austria, and

The Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, viewed with great alarm and in- the Turkish Government to cede at least a dignation the progress of the Liberal cause, in great part of Syria to the victorious Pasha of defiance of the established principles of the Egypt, in lieu of his continuing to acknowledge Holy Alliance. These feelings, on the part of the supremacy of the Sultan, and to pay a these powerful Governments, would undoubt- yearly tribute. But however this may be, it is ng is bright, clear, and cheerful—one of those normal did around. Meantime, each pair of lungs in these powerful Governments, would undoubtened to know that the celebrated treaty of edly have led to war against France and Belthe 15th of July, 1840, was concluded without gium, which had assumed the garb of truly M. Guizot's hearing or even knowing of the constitutional monarchies, and which thus intention of the British Government relative were considered as the main sources of all the to this matter. cominable doctrines which were disseminated Lord Palmerston in taking that step: the con-

> potic Cabinets despairing of being able to ac- secret enemy of England, and a warm friend c quire the aid of the English Government, with- leagues, appear to have hoped that they might and its propriety are going on; and all who have pretty daughters, that love to dance, are sounding the praises of this kealthy amuse. Still, the Emperor of Russia put his army in Syria, which they apprehended that Mehemet such a condition as would allow him to declare Ali, if remaining its possessor, might shut to This is my first head, and I think it is a fun- war at any time against France; and he made | English merchants-forgetting thus that trade I will commence my next head with some tria to join him in his intended crusade against under the rule of the disorderly and weak Gov

> land. What is used costs this nation therty | jured him to desist from his purposes, and not actuated by the desire of thwarting the plans of the temper, stupefy the sensibilities, defile the ly supposed, to get the advice of Charles XIV, agree to the proposals which he and the Aushouse, and offend the meek and pure, while Johan, who, no doubt, was the man most combined and Prussian Ambassadors jointly set it does no good to any living being. It is probable that tobacco destroys more than alcohol, appear that the sagacious and experienced because so many more use it, and so many are King of Sweden advised him to maintain It is to be observed, that the Russian Empepeace, because, after his return from Stock- ror was then represented as very anxious to

> gent gentleman, an elder in the church, and ciples of the Holy Alliance at the point of his meditating how to swallow the whole of it him But at last the Eastern Question, as the war sin he rolls from one cheek to the other "a Mehemet Ali, then was styled, afforded to the

his face! How glassy bright his eyes! Draw- just replenishing his mouth with the same ar- ing the seed of discord between France and gitimate master, and to sow the seed of discord They both have drenched their system with . Having gained the famous battle at Nezib

> what can be done to stay its crushing tide. that interceded not so much from the wish to the treaty was once concluded, that the French And at each pause they discharge a volley at | save the Sultan, as from apprehension that the | Cabinet would at least not oppose its execution the spittoon! Whether this head of my dis- Emperor Nicholas, under the pretext of assist- But though his calculations were correct, as course is funny or sad, I shall leave my readers | ing the latter, might make himself master of | far as they concerned the King of France, they Methought I was in one of the large Mehemet Ali the possession of Syria. But Sul- at once the real intentions of the Despotic country towns of New England. As I came tan Mahmoud, not willing to submit to this loss, Cabinets, and he did not conceal the interpretation

> some places pleasant seats, and in others vari- deadly enemy of the Pasha of Egypt, to throw frustrated the designs of the enemies of France, ous apparatus for amusement and athletic exercises. In the centre was a spacious building, Powers, and ask for their intervention between Government, by acceding to, or at least not a perfect model of architectual beauty. With- him and his too powerful vassal. This propo-I entered, and saw through its long halls, above It would indeed be ridiculous to suppose, in justly deemed that the friendship of England and below, the young and old, all animated the present state of the world, that the media- was too dear, if it was to be bought by dishonand glowing with exercise and pleasure. The ting Powers would, from motives of justice and orably breaking the promise which his predefresh air of heaven poured through the well-arranged halls, in safe and gentle currents. terestedness that became impartial arbitrators. hemet Ali. Every amusement was conducted under the di- Therefore, when we find that some of the ablest rection of managers of science and skill. Every- statesmen of Europe pursued, on this occasion,

are the laws of God, and to be all of them faith- Prussia, that the Turkish Empire should bemy look, saying, "Yes, we have learned to with Russia, the interest of which in this affair was altogether contrary to what was desirable Then I heard, from one at hand, how that for Austria and Prussia. The cause of such a in co-operation with Russia, to make this affair

It is very questionable whether Great Britain unprincipled-her guilty soul basking in the Then I awoke, and behold it was a dream!

Sunshing.

True policy of the former country, as well as of Austria and Prussia, required the success of the designs of the Pasha of Egypt. But when it upon it has been changed to darkness—how became evident that the two great German great is that darkness! She may even have rating with Russia, then the English Cabinet | ter of certainty or notoriety, there is no barrier ought to have felt the more anxious to main. against repentance. If she but commences tain the alliance with France, as the strongest barrier against the ulterior plans of the three rigid are ready to join in her devotions. Her

Lord Palmerston was then Minister for the ety smiles upon her with as much benignity Foreign Affairs of England, and none can rea- her husband honors her with as cordial app sonably doubt that he is one of the ablest diplo- val, and his children are considered as purely matists living. Still, the English Cabinet, in ac. born, as though she had been ever spotless. gious error to listen to the insinuations of those whose hands the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments had confided the management of this affair.

consisting connections, and wealth, society consists to endure, rather than accept; and I said, in that low, grave, tender tone—
should be false to the trust confided to me by your father, were I to say I approved your interesting intimacy. Perhaps I should have add this before; but I have ever felt that there and this before; but I have ever felt that the said this before; but I have ever felt that the said this before; but I have ever felt that the said this before; but I have ever felt that the said this before; but I have ever felt that the said this before; but I have ever felt that the said be, something in every pure
as I were the guilty one, and not he, when he said, in that low, grave, tender tone—
of some note, who has recently been employed the physician, venturing on one of the feltions of a good color, and only slightly of some note, who has recently been employed the physician, venturing on one of The flour is of a good color, and only slightly destroy the wheat, commenced shooting them, material resources of Turkey, than the then her spirit's peace and her body's sinlessness

London, Baron Brunow, chiefly conducted the negotiations relative to this affair, while the liplomatic transactions of France in England were confided to M. Guizot-who, with all his eminent abilities, is not a very subtle diploma-

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tist, and was certainly not capable, in that capacity, to cope with Baron Brunow.

I have already mentioned that the French Government had promised Mehemet Ali to assist him in maintaining his possession of Syria ment of the affairs of France, considered then power. The friendship which was established predecessors in office had given to the Pasha

tries, was very beneficial to the cause of liberty throughout the whole of Western, Southern, and even of a part of Central Europe. The would be contrary to the promise given by A fine band strikes up the merry strains, and the centre of the room is filled with gay performers. While sitting down, it would have period.

While sitting down, it would have period. Constantinople, would succeed in counteracting the influence of Lord Ponsonby, and induce

throughout other parts of the European conti- stant instigations of Lord Ponsonby had prenent. But the cordial relations that existed possessed him very much against the aspiring between France and England made the des- Pasha of Egypt, whom he suspected of being

It is to be observed, that the Russian Empe-

SHADOWS OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

It is a noted fact, that the fallen woman is very rarely reclaimed. I say fallen woman; this is the stereotyped phrase; it is strictly spe-We do indeed talk feelingly of fallen man in the generic sense, including "man, male and female," who, "in Adam's fall, sinned all;" but never of a fallen man in the particular. There

But the Magdalen, whose sin is brangled on Lord Palmerston could not fail to perceive make no expiation to a superlatively correct peothe great importance of amicable relations ple like ours-we are good enough for every cause of constitutional freedom in Europe The most she can ever hope to attain to is, the chiefly depended upon the mutual friendship privilege to go mourning up and down in the of these two countries. Nor could be overlook | presence of the good, unrebuked; pitied for her the benefits which must naturally arise to Eng- penitence; pointed at as a warning; commise-

France. Lord Palmerston, as well as his col

ed his plan of enforcing the prin-

ucrease of worldliness and sin, and wonder ance with the advice of the French Cabinet, no doubt that Lord Palmerston hoped, when The French Government promised, however, to M. Thiers. This able statesman perceived

> M. Guizot was of that opinion. But M. Thiers cessor had, in behalf of France, given to Me-

In his true nature, and we ourselves compelled Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855.

LEONARD WRAY COMPLETED .- With our present number we close the publication of this most interesting, instructive, and popular story, and which is considered, by many who have read it, as one of the best that has ever appeared in our columns, and is loudly called for in book form, in which form we have no doubt the author will speedily present it to the public. We feel it due to the author to state that the interruption which occurred in its publication was not in any way attributable to neglect or inattention on his part, whose fidelity to his engagements is unquestionable, but purely the result of circumstances.

EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. street, London, England, has kindly consented Britain and Europe.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION IN KENTUCKY.

With the exception of little Delaware, Ken- of 22. tucky is the only slave State in which the right firmly maintained.

For this honorable distinction, Kentucky i G. FRE and CASSIUS M. CLAY. The former, the son of a slaveholder, near Maysville, Ky., we visit us in Cincinnati for the purpose of obtaining Anti-Slavery tracts to circulate among his neighbors. Subsequently becoming a minister of the Gospel, he perseveringly continued his labors in the cause of Freedom. No danger. appalled him, no temptation could bend his firm purpose. His father, we believe, became a convert, and emancipated his slaves. One and another began to sympathize with him, until he organized a church, from which the practice of slaveholding was excluded-a bold measure in a slaveholding community. For eighteen years, through good and evil report, he has stood unwaveringly by his Principles, not shuning to declare the whole truth, evading no responsibility, boldly confronting persecution The results are, the formation of several Anti-Slavery churches, and the establishment of an Anti-Slavery colporteur system, which is every day becoming more efficient.

For some years past, he has had the benefit of the sympathy, and in many instances the protection, of Cassius M. CLAY. A believer in the gospel of peace, Mr. CLAY also believes that it is sometimes necessary to fight for peaceprepare the way for the march of Truth. We must confess our admiration, both of the moral and physical heroism of the man. We recollect him, when, alone, and unknown to the friends of Freedom in the free States, he declared open and uncompromising war against Slavery, and in an exciting political conflict, against great names and dominant influences, at the hazard

will lay this letter before your meeting, as fore assembled, and that you will have the nagnanimity to do me the justice, whatever

Flume House, White Mountains.

can reinstate her in her lost heritage, in this more bloodshed than the Slavery question. to be organized by its actual settlers into a free Mr. Fitzhugh's theories to this practical est, Even the "border ruffians" in Missouri and disturbance. This is some consolation. We hope that the mock at all your efforts. riends of Freedom in the South will remember t. They are in less danger of a broken head han the Know Nothings and Anties. G.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, having yet to elect Senators, will send four Nebraska and Anti-Nebraska men; so that the next Senate will stand, Anti-Nebraska 22, Neoraska 40.

Of the 234 members of the House, 174 have been already chosen, leaving sixty to be yet L. A. CHAMEROOZOW, Esq., 27 New Broad elected. As all these will be from the slaveholding States, they will of course be opposed to act as agent for the National Era in Great to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is supposed, then, that the next House will stand-Anti-Nebraska 128, Nebraska 106showing an apparent Anti-Nebraska majority

Will this be an available majority? Will all of freely discussing and denouncing Slavery is the members elected on account of their hosility to the policy of the Nebraska Bill, be prepared to do all they can to undo the wrong inindebted chiefly to two of her native sons, John | flicted by it? Would a bill to restore the Slavery-prohibitory clause of the Missouri Compromise be suffered by the solid phalanx of knew many years ago. When but a youth, he one hundred and six Pro-Slavery members, faembraced Anti-Slavery sentiments, and used to miliar with Parliamentary tactics, to go to a final, direct vote? Can that apparent majority of twenty-two be relied upon for successful resistance to such tactics? Has not the North, with a much larger majority to begin with in former struggles, been invariably reduced in

the end to a helpless minority? But suppose the first exception should be presented in the next Congress—that the Anti-Nebraska majority should compel a direct vote and triumphantly carry such a bill, how is the Nebraska majority of eighteen in the Senate to be overcome? Will Cass and Douglas, Thompson, reverse their votes? "The House holds the purse-slrings, and can stop the sup plies. Aye, it can arrest all legislation till the Senate yield." That is true; it can do so, but will it? When has it ever done it? Men who engage in such a policy must be able to look apon revolution without fear. Could a major ity of members be rallied in support of such an experiment? Would not the timidity of some, honest doubts in others, the lukewarmness or treachery of others, be iusuperable obstacles to its success?

If, then, it should seem impossible to carry would it not be better for the Anti-Nebraska nembers to plant themselves at once on the ground of a Principle, instead of a Compromise? The Principle of "No Slavery within United States Territory," instead of No Slavery in a portion of United States Territory? The of political and social ostracism, he boldly urgthe policy of the Ordinance of 1787, interdictthe poor, in slavery, so much more happy than
next Virginia Legislature for carrying these
in 1790, and only 97,610 in 1850. The northed the claims of Emancipation. We printed ing Slavery in all Federal Territory. Betrayed, that of the poor freemen in England. In beneficent theories into practice. in our paper at Cincinnati the first speech and driven from that position, it was some com- China and the East Indies, it is notorious that They have turned upon the aggressor, deter- ine, or pestilence, which generally follows in mined upon a final resistance! What now

Slavery conspirators, who are laboring to use and in times of sickness, as well as when their the Republicans stand on the platform of Wash-The message he despatched to can just as easily carry a bill prohibiting Sla- on the part of the lord or master, would be an they can put forth their full energies-they the body of the laboring population, in any cause-they will define the true platform of ac-

> ern members to lower their demands. Know and barbarous as it is, would be an advance in Ambitious aspirants for the Speaker's Chair the existing state of things beyond half a cenmay be willing to barter principle for votes. tury or so. They may for ages continue the There are Northern candidates who may seek | class corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon theowes, pattle of Freedom may be fought on the ques- Now, imagine that her population is increased tion of admitting new States. Oregon was twelve-fold-from 1,440,000 to 18,000,000, ready last year. Next winter, a bill for her ad- which was the population of the latter in 1851mission as a State will be brought forward, and can it be conceived as possible, that the great ections. It will adhere to it with desperate unaided by the profits of capital-will constienacity: it will keep Oregon waiting, with the tute three-fourths of the population, perhaps hope of consummating the perfidy of the re- a larger proportion. Now, if we suppose above peal of the Missouri Compromise, by yoking fourteen millions of the people of England re- forth a series of resolutions, marked by devo-Kansas with Oregon, forcing the one to drag duced to slavery, in conformity with the suginto the Union the other, as a slave State. This gestion of Mr. Fitzhugh and his English friend, "No more slave States." The North and West But to suppose this, we must suppose several Kansas. If their Representatives are true, the such a population could subsist by agriculture scheme of the Slavery Party will be baffled, alone, which is the only labor adapted to slaves. as well as all the other aggravating issues slaves equally as competent as intelligent free-Administration, and all else that is needful will New York, or by hundreds of thousands, as in He is growing old and infirm, and will find the tion of Slavery spoils it of its destiny. It is skill and physical force which insures a refollow in order. The majority of twenty-two in Manchester, Birmingham, and Philadelphia. Democratic platform in a precarious condition,

atholics, are more bitter and productive of would be remanded to its Territorial condition, in the possibility of such a thing. Bringing | had self-respect enough to refuse.

Cassius M. Clay has conquered a peaceful State. And one by one would the aggressions they will be universally scouted by same nen, right to discuss Slavery in Kentucky—in the of Slavery be remedied, until the Principle of North and South, as the most preposteous strongest slaveholding district, at the very mo- no Slavery within the exclusive jurisdiction of dreams of a wild fancy. ment when the "natives" and "foreigners" the Federal Government, should be fully carried are cutting each others' throats at Louisville. out, and practically established beyond cavil or

Kansas are less "swift to shed blood" than But all this depends upon electing an Antithese senseless wranglers about creeds and na- Slavery President, and this, again, upon the tionalities. Twenty-three years ago, when Sla- union of the masses of the Free States, on the very was publicly discussed in Virginia, although one issue, Freedom vs. Slavery, in utter disrely stifled discussion by their clamor, we believe high, and so long as you leave the Administrathere was not an instance of personal violence. tion in the hands of the Slave Power, it will

Flume House, White Mountains.

"THE FAILURE OF FREE SOCIETY."

We demonstrated, last week, from history hat the condition of the poor of England has greatly improved in modern times, as they have become freer from the restraints of feudal bondage. We now propose briefly to consider Slavery as the remedy proposed by the Richmond Enquirer and its correspondent, Mr. Fitzhugh, for the ills of Poverty and Freedom Mr. Fitzhugh adopts, from some sapient English theorist, the following, which the author claims as a grand discovery in political science. It is due to Mr. Fitzhugh to say, that, in adopting the view of the English writer, he at the same time lays claim to half the merit of the

"Baffled in every search for a remedy at home, I determined to search foreign nations, and, having carefully journeyed through Europe, I sought successively the East and West until I had traversed the civilized countries of the world. It was in the remote regions of the East and West that I found a clue to my discovery. There found mankind as multitudinous as at home, but much more happy. Starvaion, except in cases of general famine, was unknown: and, on the contrary, I heard the sounds of revelry and dancing, of mirth and eisure, amongst the lowest classes. How dif-erent to the everlasting toil of the superior Englishman. 'These, then,' I said, 'are the oncomitants of bondage!' Having thus struck out the idea, I followed it up with logical severity, and enunciated the truth that Slavery and ntent, and liberty and discontent, are natural results of each other. Applying this, then, to the toil-worn, half-fed, pauperized population of England, I found that the only way to permanently and efficiently remedy the complicated evils would be, to ENSLAVE the whole of the people of England who have not property. "Of course I expect a shout of execration Bright, Toucey, and Weller, Gwin, Wright, and and contempt at such a bold proposition; but, as I have already said, I seek only to gain the nearing, at first, of the impartial and original hinker. That I am disinterested will at once be allowed, when I declare I do not seek to be one of the enslaved. But let us proceed to examine how this mighty benefit would manifest tself. The first great advantage would be, that the lower classes of society would be placed on an equality with the domestic animals, and, by becoming property, become valuable and valued. At present there can be no doubt that a horse that is worth fifty pounds is much more cared for than a man who is worth nothing. We have lately seen a case where a woman was allowed to expire in parturition, because no more than eight shillings such a bill in the face of such opposition, why was allowed for the midwife's fee; whereas, when a famous racing mare foaled, ten guineas were not thought too great a sum to secure the attendance of a first-rate veterinary surgeon. Now, had the woman been a slave, her offspring would have been worth something, and, of

course, her safety secured." The writer fails to state in what portion of ground the Free States stood on in 1848 was the East and West he found the condition of men. We hope to see a proposition before the ern counties contained 92,477 free inhabitants

Whole districts are often depopulated by fam-

Slavery exists in all the Eastern or Asiatic athers—a principle, adherence to which gave pay a certain portion of their earnings to their master to support his slaves in years of famine labor is profitable. But this was not the case ington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Jay. with English villenage, and it is not now the lensely peopled country, such a responsibility. limited extent, as regards domestic slaves; but densely peopled country, must necessarily be

> for support, or else entirely free. square miles than England and Wales combined. together in millions, as in London, Paris, and | the fall, to attend to his Presidential interests. Would it be safe to live in the midst of a ser- | for a man of his years to venture upon.

impossible—the condition of the poor and nonithe champions of the institution raved at and gard of all other Political Questions. Pile your not Freedom which is their undoing—it is raher lenounced the emancipationists, and eventual- Free-State majorities in Congress mountain the lack of it. It is their subjection, through ignorance, to bad rulers, which keeps then in poverty. We know that the claim laid by apital to the lion's share of profits is itself, uder any circumstances, a great obstruction to the progress of the masses; but we believe hat even that obstacle will one day be removelthat problem in political science be solved by civilization and Christianity. We believe that the human intellect will never, with the lightof the Gospel to guide and inspire its efforts, strrender to the cold and heartless reign of capial over labor. But, at any rate, one thing is certain, under the worst form of government, or the best, namely: when Freedom becomes a birden and a curse to the poor, Slavery-that isto say, the enslavement of the mass of laboreis, with responsibility on the part of the master for their support-is no longer possible. When freemen are unable to support themselves, among all the diversified employments of free societies, t would be impossible for them to find masters willing to take the responsibility. The masses vorthless. Who believes that Irish landlords would take the responsibility of supporting the easantry, on condition of their becoming slaves? In fact, is it not notorious that they help them to emigrate to America, and often pull down their cabins and huts, in order to drive them

Freedom and individual responsibility are herefore necessary conditions of the people in copulous States; and it depends upon the inas upon the wisdom and integrity of the Government, whether their condition is happy or otherwise.

On the other hand, wherever it is possible hold the mass in Slavery—that is to say, wherever it is profitable to the master to hold slaves, it is profitable to be free. If a slave is good property, it is because his labor is in demand, and certainly he would not be injured by applying his whole earnings to his own use.

We thank Providence that Southern Slavery would be an impossibility in a densely populated or highly civilized society. It is the turn, are the enemies of Slavery. Slavery is the offspring of barbarism, and must disappear with it.

blessing to the poor, it would be unjust in them | as they did in the lower counties.

We would at the same time call the attention ern Democracy. All those who are proud to] platform" which their Southern masters have is rank treason and fanaticism.

Mr. CHASE addressed a Republican Mass Meeting, at Circleville, on the 4th inst. His countries; but that is not the condition of the ness and force. We propose next week to lay great body of the people. Or if they are in a them before the readers of the Era, as an illusspecies of servitude to the lords of the soil, it tration of the strictly constitutional and State this country. They are rather in the condition | publican party occupy. We wish the Southern the Republicans. Slave-breeders and traders. lords, but who must maintain themselves. and fire-eating demagogues, may be interested lains. The law in this country requires the friends of Freedom; but it is the interest of the people of all classes to know the truth-that

PENNSYLVANIA MOVING.

From every part of Pennsylvania we see cheering signs of vitality in the cause of Freeone invincible Republican party.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, of August 8th, contains a call for a State Convention at that place, signed by leading Republicans in all parts of pose of sending delegates to a general Conventrue spirit of devotion to Liberty, and show a which are calculated to produce discord in the ly so. ranks. We regret that the limits of a weekly the proceedings of these County Conventions.

of her citizens, Governor Reeder, the attempt men in the State-Williamson-for presuming longer slaves, should arouse every Pennsylva-

Among the numerous local Conventions, we perceive that one, representing ten counties, assembled at Reading, on the 8th inst. It was regard of them. characterized by great enthusiasm, and put the State to assemble in Mass Convention, at Pittsburgh, on the 5th of September. The work goes bravely on in the Old Keystone. We cherish the hope that the State will declare for Freedom by an overwhelming vote. But the friends of the cause must work. They must crush out and throw aside all minor differences, and agree to disagree on every question which is calculated to produce discord.

Mr. Buchanan resigns his post as Minister to England, and returns to the United States in

Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, accepts the post

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

Under despotic and corrupt Governments, wich debauch them by evil example of those in high border of Slavery, and her soil and climate are if any doubt it, let them read the following reeminently adapted to free white labor, since marks from the Richmond Enquirer: her latitude is the same as that of Ohio. It is nally free becomes truly deplorable. But it is true that she produces tobacco; but so do the Reeder should be removed. The President acted freemen of Ohio, of better quality, as the Baltimore merchants have reason to know.

We say nothing for the present of those gloactuated the Marylanders in the days of the Marylanders, as wise and prudent men, who keep a sharp eye to their pecuniary welfare, do | Compromise you really know, as a mass, how much you have lost, how much you are now losing, by Slavery? We are quite certain that you do not, and we therefore call your attention to facts which no therefore call your attention to facts which no secured for him a meed of praise from every intelligent man will deny, and which loudly call Southern man and every Southern paper. His approval of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his Do the people of Maryland know that the

tion since 1790? These counties embrace something more than half the territorial extent n Europe, in fact, owe their liberty to the ex- of the State, and by far the most fertile portion his soundness on the Slavery question, and essive supply of slave labor, which, when it be- of it, and yet the increase of white inhabitants | which are recklessly bestowing upon him abuse came a burden to the land, was cast aside as in sixty years was only 5,113! The slaves fell and ridicule. Here, then, we have the singular fold. These facts demonstrate that the insti- 'aid and comfort' to Slavery and slaveholders! tution of Slavery has an unhealthy existence in Maryland, that it is uncongenial to its soil and productions, and that it is slowly disappearing. They also prove that it checks the nerease of a white population, by giving no employment to white labor. The free colored elligence and civilization of the mass, as well people have gained largely, because, unlike the whites and slaves, there is no country ready to of the people of that Territory and the Governreceive them, if they should be disposed to or. The whole legislative business of the Teremigrate. It also appears that the whole an- ritory had been brought to a standstill." nual crop of young slaves is from year to year exported, thus bringing upon Maryland the disgrace of breeding slaves for the Southern and phlegmatic of the Northern conservatives to market. Are the people of Maryland willing to occupy this degrading position before the civilized world?

> It is to be remarked that the southern counties contain the great body of the slaves. Thus, of 103,344 slaves in the State in 1790, the southern counties above named contained

Bearing these facts in mind, we proceed to show the comparatively rapid progress of the We highly commend the candor and consist- northern counties. Thus, the white people of ency of Mr. Fitzhugh and the Enquirer, in these counties amounted in 1790 to 112,921 insisting upon the enslavement of poor white and in 1850 to 320,333, showing a gain of men as well as poor negroes. Their Bible | three hundred per cent. in sixty years, against arguments, and their politico-economical argu- six per cent. gain of the southern countiesments, alike apply to white men and to black, the number of slaves decreased 5,701, which is and it is manly, though it may be impolitic, to a gratifying result, showing that Maryland has come out in favor of enslaving the poor, with | no business with Slavery. The free people of out regard to color. Regarding Slavery as a color also increased in a considerable degree,

ern counties contained 112,921 in 1790, and great gain is altogether owing to Baltimore, a moment's inspection, that the northern counmade for them. To object to any plank of it three, which were in 1790 sadly afflicted with show that they have increased in wealth, and a very uncomfortable bedfellow:
in the growth of towns, in equal degree, while "We have no idea that a single Southerner the southern counties have nothing that deserves the name of town, except Annapolis, which owes the little importance it enjoys to

a whit behind those of Pennsylvania, to say Potomac river, and numerous streams, affording every facility for trade and commerce. In 1830, these Maryland counties contained 202,018 inhabitants, white and black; in 1840. 191,473; and in 1850, 207,487. The Pennsyl habitants; in 1840, 364,704; and in 1850, 427,818. The more populous district in the free State, therefore, gained in twenty years ninety-eight thousand freemen, while the Maryland district gained only five thousand of all the State. But, even prior to this formal call, shades of color. Though larger in extent than we perceive that the people in various quarters | the Pennsylvania counties, and though settled are holding County Conventions, for the pur- lifty years earlier, the Maryland counties con-Pennsylvania district in 1850; and while the latter still exhibits a healthy progress, the former has for fifty years been stagnant or near-

healthful reflection in the minds of the Marydo not lay aside a childish fear of the charge of the denizens of crowded cities than for the lawto introduce Slavery into the State through the | truths we have here brought to light-which | in fact lie upon the surface, and which their nitude of cities, with their din and dust, and Kane, and the imprisonment of one of the best own intelligence needed not our aid in discoverowds of people, than in the wildness and ering. It is about time for the enterprising to tell Mr. Wheeler's slaves that they were no | Sun and Clipper to throw aside the antiquated conservatism, which dreads nothing so nian to a sense of the danger of Federal en- much as truth. We believe that the conduct- tion of Cassius M. Clay's heroic assertion of free croachment upon the rights of the State and of ors of those journals cordially despise such speech in Kentucky. We sympathize with her. maxims of prudence, and we feel that, in the We sincerely wish that she may infuse her genpresent state of public opinion in Maryland, erous appreciation of true manliness into her they will hazard nothing in acting in open dis- sex generally; and then we cannot doubt that national, Slavery as sectional; that we will

> half the size of Philadelphia, simply because they not know that the increase in wealth of en, in our last issue, of Cassius M. Clay's stand tion, would pay for every slave in the State? journals have time, and again intimated their grow up a man; but we would like to be Casdisapprobation of Slavery; and they would lose nothing by wisely and judiciously discussing one feels like outside the various strata of cow-

phia. It is surrounded by every facility for mannothing but the barbarous and clumsy institu- quisite to give it effective utterance, and the impossible for the city to possess a healthy vi- spectful hearing. tality, while labor is degraded by whips and the Senate would be paralyzed. Oregon would a year? We will venture to say that there is of Governor of Kansas, with Atchison and norant, and unrequited African slave. G.

ween natives and foreigners, Protestants and be admitted, free and independent. Kansas not an intelligent man in Virginia, who believes Stringfellow annexed, we suppose. Dawson

REEDER'S REMOVAL.

None of the slaveholding States have so little | No intelligent man has any doubt that Govexcuse for maintaining the barbarous institu- ernor Reeder was removed in order to gratify tion of Slavery as Maryland, unless it be Dela- the Missouri ruffians, backed by the whole slave

wisely and justly in consulting their wishes, by removing a man who either misunderstood grossly disregarded his official rights and du-And, moreover, until we see other and rious principles of freedom and equality which | better testimony against Governor Dawson than what we find in the columns of the Advertiser Revolution; we say nothing of liberty for liberty's sake—because it is just and equal, and of proper as was the removal of Reeder. Of good report-because it is the only sure and course, we would have preferred a Southern stable foundation of a State-but we ask the man; but we are not afraid to trust a Northern man who 'lost his nomination' for Congress because of 'his vote to repeal the Missouri "By the way, the President seems to have

won the hatred of all the fanatics at the North, forcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in Massouthern counties, including Anne Arundal, Reeder from the Governorship of Kansas, prove sachusetts, and, more latterly, his removal of Prince George's, Queen Anne, and all south of his determination impartially and justly to adthem, have scarcely increased in white popula- minister the laws, and to secure to the South all that she is entitled to claim under the Constitution of the country. And yet there are journals, even in Virginia, which affect to doubt off from 72,472 to 65,197, or 7,275! The free people of color increased during the same period, from 4,940 to 28,820 or more than free Detroit Advertiser, the New York Tribune, and riod, from 4,940 to 28,820, or more than five- their coadjutors, are damning him for giving The Evening Star of this city, a semi-official

organ, in explaining the removal of Reeder, "For reasons not to be considered in a hasty

paragraph, because they are connected with every item of the history of the organization and growth of the Territory of Kansas, a dead-This outrage upon Justice and Freedom, we are happy to see, is awakening the most listless

a sense of injury and insult. Pennsylvania, in Washington, and other points in their vicinity; of our devotion. Still, Massachusetts waits, particular, is displaying through the press a and there are no cheaper modes of transporta- while States of more modest pretension are through her son. Thanks to the madness and than those offered by the managers of the Penn-marches with aggressive steps to confident triwickedness of the propagandists of Slavery, sylvania road, and those of the several roads, umph, while treachery is striking down the there is now every reason to believe that the connecting with it. Freights of all kinds can defences of Freedom, and defeat is gathering, latent love of Liberty in the sons of the old be transported from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia like an ominous cloud, over all our banners. enemy of Education and the Arts, and they, in T2,473; and of 90,368 in 1850, the southern Keystone has been aroused. "Whom the or Baltimore for forty to seventy-five cents per It is well for the country to know what motives gods mean to destroy, they first make mad," is hundred. a heathen maxim which we daily see exemplified by the friends of Slavery.

not permit her to relapse into lethargy. They contemptuously kick one of her sons out of office for refusing to be the mere tool of Atchison and Stringfellow; and they insult the majesty of the State with an open attempt to introduce Slavery, in violation of her fundamental laws! Is it not clear that there is a Providence in these doubtless the design of its events?

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF NEW YORK WATER-

gencer, which purports to be edited and published by one John W. Syme. The passage which we quote will be enough

satisfy the most careless reader, that when

will, after the lapse of a few years, be found laces and hotels, in pursuit of recreation: for Richmond, Petersburgh, and a dozen other oints, he can go upon the wings of steam to ich places as the White Sulphur, the Allegha ern North Carolina. We think that it is high ime that this habit amongst us, of considerin the North as everything, and the South nothing quarter, that this desirable change is going on with a certainty of its being thoroughly effect ed, we feel a satisfaction that we cannot easily

which it will lead. ple abandoning Northern watering places.

"abolition," and tell their people the plain yers, planters, and shop-keepers, of the rural

Mrs. Swisshelm is enthusiastic in her admira-

our blood tingle to our finger ends. It has always been a matter of devout thankfulness with ardice which envelope the surface of the earth Baltimore has far superior advantages for like a marsh miasma. What a clear, well-deforeign and domestic commerce to Philadel- fined sense of existence he must have, who ufacturing which Philadelphia possesses, and and love the truth, the intellectual strength re-

"The Anti-Slavery war in this country has chains, and while the best parts of the sur- and undaunted carnal-weaponed soldiers wil rounding country are tilled by the indolent, ig- arise to fight out the battle by and by; but we have no idea there will be another Cassius M. The tables referred to above are crowded out and physically, a man; and when we think of Freedom is national, and Sla this week, but will be inserted in our next.] him and his hero wife, we realize what Moses that the slaveholders, availing themselves of low as 36 in the shade,

neant when he said, 'So, God created man in Northern servility, have reversed this policy

The National Intelligencer, after long hesitaware, which has no excuse at all. The State interest of the South. His feeble effort to ex- tion, took ground against the repeal of the Mis- Slavery and the admission of more slave State oppress the people with taxes, to support and of Maryland is one of the oldest of the original some of the oldest of the original some of the oldest of the original source of the laws, and to resist the violent lawless source Compromise, for which it received the source of the original source of t travagant misrule and unnecessary war—which thirteen. Her location is on the Northern ness of the negro-drivers, was his undoing. But full meed of praise as an independent journal. Such a resolution would nave nead an independent journal. equivocal meaning, both North and South. "It was due to the people of Kansas that of Southern and Northern doughface opinion; Slavery policy, like that of Michigan, Wisco out it is due to the editors of that journal to the measure. But the bill being passed—the and insisted on the duty of acquiescence. They would resist the highwayman, but the purse the bit out of the mouths of its present lead rendering his plunder to the rightful owner. This "conservative" and pacific policy is, of ganization of Know Nothingism, course, highly pleasing to the great body of the seems to be subordinated to it. South; but we are glad to see that it meets form of No Nationalized Slavery. with rebuke from the conservatives in the opposite section of the Union. We copy the folowing from that journal of Saturday: G.

our paper of the 24th, but it does not afford me any to read them. I am heartily tired of Sonthern threats of dissolution and Northern Union-saving, by cowardly currish acquies.

WORGESTER, MASS., Aug. 4

To the Editor of the National Era: cence in any measure calculated to improve It is a little singular that the State which, or gent for payment up to December 6th, 1855. Please stop my paper now. I am not an Abo-litionist, but I am one of the many thousands age a political movement looking to its ulti-Northern men who will no longer submit to the mate establishment. Do you not think that a

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

of the East, for supplies in all the staple arti- ing to Slavery, like the Hindoo to his idols; eles of consumption. This policy we have often who, both during the old Whig regime and unurged, as being greatly to the advantage of pro- der the new dispensations, have mouthed fierce ducer and consumer. There are no better mar- hostility to every form of oppression, ought kets for the West than Philadelphia, Baltimore, to be the first in readness to prove the strength lively indignation at the insult offered to herself tion, (if as cheap,) to and from these points, valiantly wheeling into line, while the enemy

Travellers to and from the East, West, South, and Southwest, find this route one of the most sions. They seem determined to surrender their last | agreeable, in point of accommodations, scene-Northern stronghold. Pennsylvania has for a ry, &c., of any. No pains is spared, by the of The Administration, so long as it lasts, will

CENTREVILLE, IA., Aug. 4, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

In your paper of this week I find published, Republican Convention of this State on the reverence it as of old, but, as we shall see, be-13th of July. Some difference of opinion cause they hate the heresies which now rule seems to prevail here respecting it, and it was doubtless the design of its builders to adapt it their once proud party, and are dumb, while

of our fixed purpose to resist the admission of vention of the 13th should have taken this principles. You know how it su ttainment. No real advantage will result suicidal policy

In the opinion of some, the doctrine of no ns, seek to place every branch of the strong and sincere is the feeling of

ce of Indiana could unite with us upon this rm. Even Atchison and Stringfellow ould stand on it. The time has come for think they live, and upon Know Nothings who nanagers in this State mean nothing by the esolution referred to, is quite manifest, from heir resisting, both last year and this, any a empt to define in their platform what are "the ights of Freedom," save as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the further xtension of Slavery.

There is one other resolution, which is some times quoted as covering the whole ground of Anti-Slavery warfare. It resolves, "that our revolutionary ancestors regarded Freedom as Then why do they not speak out? Both those us, that we were not born a boy, and doomed to who framed the resolution well knew that the South, by our help, has reversed it, is not only like an attempt to drape over our past recusan-

his own image; in the image of God created our revolutionary ancestors; and that our if the him; make and female created He them." flexible determination is, that the Federal Go flexible determination is, that the Federal Go ernment shall return to this policy, by suc legislation as shall prevent the extension

Such a resolution would have had an u It is true that its opposition began too late to would have pledged the Republicans in the effect anything-too late to turn back the tide State to an honest and comprehensive Ar sin, and some other States; and it is to be r say, that they made a manly and vigorous fight part in the Convention of the 13th, did not in when they had made up their minds to oppose sist upon it. The consolation, after all, is, the ere is a pretty strong and uncomr robbery effected—they at once grounded arms, Anti-Slavery element in the Republican mov ment in this State, which will probably mor and more make itself felt, and ultimately take once in his grasp, they became the champions and command its own fortunes. It is to b of his right to it, and cry "treason" and "fac- hoped that every Anti-Slavery man in Indian tion" against all who would insist upon his surshall assume the right ground, and disown its connection with the diseased and wasting or readers of the Intelligencer, who reside in the south hat we are also to not that it makes fight next year, on the solid and broad plat Respectfully,

Mr. Julian is mistaken in saying that we published the Republican platform of Indiana, "INDIANA, July 30, 1855. without comment. Our remark, expressing "Gentlemen: I have been a reader of your regret that the platform was not better—that paper for several years past, and have read it they had not adopted one similar to that of the with both pleasure and profit. The course you Ohio Convention—was published in the presubjects, does not suit me. It may afford you ceding number of the Era. We intended that pleasure to peruse' such articles as the one the remark and the platform should go in the you copy from the Journal of Commerce, in same issue, but the platform was unavoidably

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 4, 1855.

all others, has made its devotion to Freedom little outside pressure might counteract, in a measure, the influence of our political managers, who study to control, for sinister ends, We notice that many of our produce dealers State? Certainly, we who pass Personal Libthe honest and unchangeable sentiment of the are turning their attention to the West, instead erty Bills; who eject Commissioners, for bowinduce Massachusetts to remain so long inactive, and practically nullify her great profes-

Northern stronghold. Pennsylvania has for a quarter of a century been in close alliance with the South—with the slave interest; and if any free State was likely to fall back into line, after last year's protest against the Nebraska bill, it column.

The Administration, so long as it lasts, will vivify a little of the State's obliquity, but will hardly infuse strength enough into its organization to give it the dignity of a party. The fact is, Administration men are stragglers in the old Bay State. On the 5th of September, they will meet at this place, in a kind of gypsy council; and may the spirit of grace des on the two or three who may chance to be without comment, the platform adopted by the their organization, not because they love or

armony in a good cause is commendable, but | legislation still fresh in the memory of the the cause itself should not be sacrificed to their | State, we seem to be pursuing again the same

Certainly, there is little room for

Congress would be rewarded or punished ac-cording to their fidelity or infidelity to the slave drivers, but we were not prepared to hear

of such prompt payment. ville, who says Dawson will go the whole figure in voting for the Kansas and Nebraska bi have the word infamy attached to his name hereafter, and will act in some measure in accordance with the sentiments of his native

ment, in which he pledged himself that, in the execution of his office as Governor, he would use all his influence to secure the posse Kansas to Missouri. No one who knows J. L. Dawson will believe this, until it is made mani

The Free Democratic League in the city of of the Free Democracy, for the nomiating of of the Free Democracy, for the nomiating of State officers, but that they cordially unite with others in organizing County Conventions on the lefection of the Democrats, will lose, in addition, but that they cord addition to the case in our last election.

The American party, thus weakened by the defection of the Democrats, will lose, in addition, or provoke strife, will be acting the part of a whole vote of the city could be polled within the case in our last election.

We all know that it was considered very doubtful, on Monday morning, whether the defection of the Democrats, will lose, in addition, or provoke strife, will be acting the part of a whole vote of the city could be polled within the case in our last election. 15th of August, or some subsequent day, for the election of the election of the election of the election of the election. The native-defeates to represent each Assembly district in the Republican Convention, and the intense servility to Slavery exhibited to a spirit of political violence or ferocity may involve the misery and destitution of a large

In behalf of this suggestion they would remark that the Republican party in this State, which was organized at Saratoga and Auburn in August and September, 1854, openly proclaimed its adherence to our great principles on the question of American Slavery.

They pledged themselves "in the spirit and faith of our fathers to struggle for the reconstruction of Kansas and Nebraska to the ennobling occupation and use of free labor and

They "demanded of Government, as a prima- of the franchise. ry duty, perpetual intervention on the side of justice, equality, and liberty, and in vindication of each innocent man's sovereignty over him-

They declared that all territory of the United

The time has come for a union of the counstartled from their dream of compromise with Slavery by the Nebraska perfidy and the Kanwhich ancient compacts no longer bind.

Whatever claims the Slave Power may once

Aided by Northern renegades, but in defiance regard to the popular sovereignty of the Terri-

The compact broken, the pretence was discarded, and the Slave Power forthwith imposed upon the free settlers in Kansas the sham Legislature that now sits-a burlesque upon epublican institutions, and an insult to the

who, amid the applause of the Southern press and the complacent sufferance of the Federal Government—a Government that issues proclamations and calls forth the army of the Union to assist a slaveholder to recover his slave, with armed violence—at the first election in that infant Territory, prostrated the freedom of the citizen and the purity of the franchise.

The invaders, alarmed by indications that the Governor would probably observe his oath

would be speedily corrected by his removal. That promise has been kept-Reeder has been consummated by the Federal Cabinet, in obelience to the mandate of the Slave Power.

country—a crime upon which the attention of survive. the nation is now fixed, as the treason is daily developing before our eyes—it were needless to | mob proceeded to the houses at the corner of | dwell upon the lesser outrages, fast multiplying | Shelby and Madison streets, from whence it was in our midst, upon personal liberty and the sov- reported that shots had also been fired. ereignty of the States.

While the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government are openly on the side of the Slave Power, the Judiciary no street, where a party of gentlemen coming into longer stands as it once stood, the faithful and the city were fired at from a large brewery. It way. We are unable to ascertain the facts com impartial guardian of the constitutional liberties is not known what provocation was given. The cerning the disturbance. Some fourteen or fiffirst lessons of the common law, painfully recall stroyed. Several Germans found here were to us the insolent brutality of Jeffreys, and the badly beaten, and an Irishman, who was shot illegal tyranny which he perpetrated at the bidding of his master. The right of the States to On the next street below, an punish crimes committed within their borders State Court for attempt to murder have been were attacked. liberated by a Federal Judge. Citizens of a sister State are now immured in prison for a pre-tended contempt of a Federal Judge, but in re-concealed, but Mayor Barbee and others prevailby Franklin, advised strangers of legal rights; violence. and the State Courts profess to be impotent to

the bench, that the Federal Judges are thinking of changing, for the benefit of the Slave Power, proved to be a mere lull in the strom. the great and glorious principles of the common law, recognised and established in the Courts of law, recognised and established in the Courts of England, the Courts of our Union, and the Courts even of our slave States. They propose to adjudge, if public opinion will permit, that to adjudge, if public opinion will permit, that | has been accustomed to curse the avarice of immediately hung in the street, but cut down their British ancestors, shall be converted into before he was dead. In this affair, thirty or to bring their slaves into our free neighbor- ascertain the number of killed and wounded.

been due chiefly to the compromises into which they had been deluded, in the belief that we might repose with confidence upon the faith pledged by the Representatives of the Southern States. That belief exists no longer, and can never again revive. The Slave Power has disconnection with the difficulties, and calling upon his flock to assist in maintaining carded the last shred of the garb of chivalry,

The North consequently is less hampered now in determining its course than at any for-Power outside of the Constitution are at an end, and nought interferes with the right and the Spalding.

Louisville, August 8.—The Journal states Manday night and vestermer period. All its compacts with the Slav duty of restoring the Government to its original foundation, on the truths declared in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied anew i the Federal Constitution. Nothing forbids then from henceforth restricting to its own territoria limits the sectional faction that, in seeking to wield the authority and the resources of the Union for its own advancement, so constantly disturbs our peace, impugns our rights, insults our State sovereignty, and tarnishes our nation

The Republican party, standing upon the Constitution, and the great truths which underlie it, and holding to the principles of its found ers, affords us the opportunity of uniting, as did our fathers in the olden time, to re-establish justice, restore domestic tranquillity, and re-secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and is said, are to receive extraordinary prices for

With a common and righteous purpose, wis counsels, and trusty candidates, fairly selected, by native-born Sag Nichts, to take forcible poswe cannot fail to sweep first the State, and then

cent asunder by bad faith, that still cling to the | polled. We pay very little heed to such reports, idea of union with the repealers of the Missouri and we hope that our American friends will pay no heed to them. We earnestly hope that our so widely separated on other points as to render | friends will not anticipate a collision of force a fusion of these factions all but impossible, at the polls, and that they will make no proeven by the "cohesive power of public plunder. The Whigs, hopelessly dissolved as a National party, have called their State Convention for the same day and place with the Republican Convention, with the avowed object of uniting party, to exercise theirs. We do not deem it party to the place of voting, defining the same day and place with the Republican convention, with the avowed object of uniting party, to exercise theirs. We do not deem it izens. And who will say that so common a as a party with one that repudiates their for mer platform. The seceding Whigs, if any, in view of the one great issue before the country—the freedom of the Missouri Territory—will doubtless hasten to forget their name and possibility of their doing so would be an insult if some of our countrymen, enraged by the spilltheir antecedents, if they join with the repealers | that they might well resent. of the Compromise so intimately connected with

Hards and the Softs, if they have not already resigned all idea of contest with the Republican party, will simply strive to secure a numerical American character.

* See the reported speech of Colonel Jefferson Davis at Vicksburgh, Miss., quoted and commented upon by Covernor Brown, of that State, in a printed letter dated Newtown, Miss., June 13.

* See the reported speech of Colonel Jefferson Davis at West World By at means soothe rather than the irrst persons killed in both extremities of the Constitution and laws of the United States, the first persons killed in both extremities of the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably, a large number of the lirst persons killed in both extremities of the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably, a large number of capables, the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably, a large number of capables, the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably, a large number of capables, the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionable the city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionable to the like city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionable to the like city were Americans—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionable to the city were Americans—shot down like dogs b

tinct Convention be this year called, on the part away upon the Know Nothings, as was so largely day of the election, be the theatre of such a were.

there manifested to convert the American move- and innocent family. ment to the purposes of the Southern States, in subjecting the people of Kansas, living upon their own soil, to laws enacted for them by alien invaders from Missouri.

And from all of these parties there must and from all of these parties there must come to the Republican ranks not only those the Republican ranks not only those tions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, who resist the extension of Slavery beyond its present limits, but all who sincerely hold, not as a theoretic dogma, but as a right, to be maintained against all invaders, the sovereignty of the States, and the independence and purity

New York, ever prominent for her love of Freedom, ever careful to respect the constitu-tional rights of her sister States and the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, is the better fitted to defend, with dignity States must henceforth be free territory, and and firmness, the rights and interests of her all States hereafter must come in as free own people. Our principles of action are of States. They distinctly repudiated the Balti-impregnable strength. They may be found in more Conventions, both of the Whig and Dem-the writings of our fathers; and in the history ocratic parties, and denounced the Fugitive of their struggles against tyranny, aided, as in Slave Law as unconstitutional, and an usurpa- our case, by Arnolds at home, may be read the tion by Congress on the sovereignty of the certainty of our success. The Federal Government will be divorced from Slavery. Justice will be done where we have the power to do. try on one broad constitutional basis. Thou-sands of Whigs, and Democrats, and Americans, right to extend it, and the country will have

We therefore earnestly recommend to our sas invasion, recognise at this eventful crisis friends an early and active co-operation with a higher duty than that to party, and wait to astheir fellow-citizens, of every name, in electing friends an early and active co-operation with sist us in rescuing our country from the usurpassion of a sectional and aggressive power, men of practical wisdom and tried fidelity, with a single eye to the restoration of republican freedom and the overthrow of bad faith, border have been supposed to have to the confidence and respect of the North, are gone forever. encroachments in behalf of Slavery upon State encroachments in behalf of Slavery upon State

sovereignty and the common law. of the known will of the people of the North, they broke the faith pledged in the Missouri Compromise, on the hollow pretence of a tender regarded by the Free Democracy as alike unregarded by the Fr generous and unfair, suggest any doubts in regard to the entire good faith and magnanimity of the approaching Convention, let it be remembered that the character of the new Convention will be determined by the character of the delegates, and the choice of these delegates is with the County Conventions, which, if fully American people.

That Legislature, as the world knows, was fraudulently elected by "border ruffians," headed the President of the United States Senate, and be governed by principles, not men.

By order of the League: JOHN JAY, President, WILLIAM R. KING, Secretary. New York, Aug. 6, 1855.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

Louisville, August 7. - The origin of the riot of yesterday it is difficult to arrive at with positive certainty, but the generally credited and protect the sovereignty of the people, were early assured by the Secretary of War* that the Administration had regarded him as leaning toward the other side, and that the mistake of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the first of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded, and the firing the content of the gentlemen was wounded. being repeated, caused a crowd to flock thither. Among them was Edward Williams, watchman, removed, and the present helpless subjection of the 2d ward, Joseph Silvage, and John Latta, all three of whom were wounded by shots fired is the act long intended and now deliberately from the houses. Exaggerated repots of these occurrences reached the lower part of the city, and the crowd continued to increase rapidly. In the presence of a crime of such magni- The house from which the firing proceeded was who, in the face of cannon, musket, and revoltude, striking at the first principles of our Constitution, and at the liberties and fame of our fully beaten that they are not expected to populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote

> This house was completely sacked, and the the public. Germans found therein severely injured.

Another scene of riot occurred in Jefferson of the people. Convenient judges, who have un- brewery and adjoining houses were sacked, earned in the service of the slaveholders the and the brewery set on fire and totally de-

On the next street below, an American was slightly wounded by a pistol shot, and an Irishman was shot and beaten. It it asserted that against their laws, under color of Federal authority, is denied. Constables indicted in a shots had been fired from all the houses that The mob threatened to sack the Catholic

ality for having, on behalf of the society founded | ed upon the crowd to leave, without committing The mob then marched to the engine house

in the 5th ward with their cannon, and the In the same case it was coolly intimated from mist having dispersed, all the difficulty was While the above had transpired in the upper

a Federal institution, so as to allow slaveholders forty shots were fired, and it is impossible to A row of houses occupied by Irish, the owner

the peace of the city.

before the world as faithless to its honor with the country as to humanity with the slave.

The North consequently in the slave. The city is now quiet, and it is thought there not interfere with the election. The coffee-houses have been closed, and the number of drunken men about the streets are few in num-street, and until midnight made demonstrations drunken men about the streets are few in number. The keys of the cathedral have been against the Times and Democrat offices. The

that the violence of Monday night and yesterday was altogether disconnected from the election, and was premeditated. The editor pro-fesses to be informed that the Irish Catholics in the vicinity of Junius House contemplated an attack on the American procession of Saturday, but were deterred by the immense number composing it. Some of the Irish, says the Journal, admit this.

Unquestionably, the first act of violence proceeded from foreigners.

From the Louisville Journal, (Know Nothing,) Aug. 4. From all quarters we hear of preparations their ruffianly services. We hear of systematic arrangements of foreign-born persons, led on vision for any such contingency. Let every

The idea of native-born American citizens the name and the fame of Henry Clay.

The two factions of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, who call themselves respectively the polls by any thought or any reality of clubs, pistols, bowie knives, swords, rifles, or cannon, permitting themselves to be excluded from the into their own hands, and carried it to a lam-

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 7. We passed yesterday through the forms of an election. As provided by the statute, the polls were opened, and privileges granted to such as perhaps, was a greater farce—or, as we should term it, tragedy—enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of propfacilities. The city, indeed, was, during the day, in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspa-per organ and the popular leaders of the Know Nothing party.

On Sunday night, large detachments of men were sent to the first and second wards, to see that the polls were properly opened. These men the "American Executive Committee" supplied with requisite refreshments, and, as it may be imagined, they were in a very fit condition on yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed, they ischarged the important trusts committed to them in such manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of outlaws! They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they buffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they in fact converted the election into a perfect farce, with-

out one redeeming or qualifying phase. We do not know when or how their plan of perations was devised. Indeed, we do not care to know when such a system of outrage, such fidy, such dastardy, was conceived. We only lush for Kentucky, that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to know when or how this riot commenced. By daybreak, the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and, in pursuance of the preconcerted game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the guardians of the polls" his soundness on the Know Nothing question. We were personally witnesses to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the seventh ward we discovered that for three hours, in the outset, in the morning, it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote, without the greatest difficulty. In the sixth ward, a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned, and stabbed. In the case of one fellow, the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, formerly a member of Congrees from this district, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of disorder and violence, Mr. Thomasson was struck from behind, and beat. His serious fights occurred in the sixth ward, of

which we have no time to make mention now. The more serious and disgraceful disturbanone side. No show was given to the friends of Preston, who were largely in the majority, but was cast one way, and the result stands before

In the morning, George Berg, a carpenter living on the corner of Ninth and Market, was killed near Hancock street. A German named Fitz. formerly a partner at the Gulf House, wa severely, if not fatally, beaten.

In the afternoon, a general row occurred on Shelby street, extending from Main to Broadkilled, and a number of houses, chiefly German coffee-houses, broken into and pillaged. About 4 o'clock, when the vast crowd, augmented by accessions from every part of the city, and armstreet, Mayor Barbee arrested them with a speech, and the mob returned to the first ward polls. Presently a large party arrived with a piece of brass ordnance, followed by a number of men and boys with muskets. In an hour afterwards, the large brewery on Jefferson street,

ear the junction of Green, was set fire to. In the lower part of the city, the disturbances were characterized by a greater degree of men going down Main street, near Eleventh, were attacked, and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scene; the Irish firing from the windows of their houses on Main street repeated volleys. Mr. Rhodes, a river man, was hot and killed by one in the upper story, and a Mr. Graham met with a similar fate. An Irish an odious and sectional system of mean tyranny, for the introduction of which even the South was charged with shooting a Mr. Rhodes was man's head, was shot, and then hung. He, however, survived both punishments. Hudson, a carpenter, was shot dead during the

fracas. After dusk, a row of frame houses on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, the propthe sovereignty of our States.

The long submission of the free States to the mob, was set on fire and totally destroyed. Mr. erty of Mr. Quinn, a well-known Irishman, was set on fire and totally destroyed. Mr. gradual encroachments of the Slave Power has | Quinn, the owner, was killed, and eight or ten | street, and twelve buildings were destroyed. persons are said to have perished in the These houses were chiefly tenanted by Irish, lames. The number of lives lost is estimated and upon any of the tenants venturing out to escape the flames, they were immediately shot down. No idea could be formed of the number killed. We are advised that five men were roast ed to death, having been so badly wounded by gun shot wounds that they could not escape

from the burning buildings. Of all the enormities and outrages committed by the American party yesterday and last night, furious crowd satisfied itself, however, with breaking a few window panes, and burning the sign of the Times office.

At one o'clock this morning, a large fire is raging in the upper part of the city.

Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last light we have no time nor heart now to comnent. We are sickened with the very thought of men murdered, and houses burned and pil-

THE FIRST BLOOD. The anti-Americans may assert and protest and swear as strongly as they will, that the dering, both in the upper and in the lower parts population. The foreigners may have imagin-ed that they did not have fair play at the polls, session of the polls on Monday morning or ed that they did not have fair play at the polls. Sunday night, and to keep forcible possession but they were the first to resort to assassina-The shattered remnants of the old parties, of them until all the Sag Nicht votes shall be tion. They may have falsely imagined that an they were the first to resort to assassination.

Even by the admission of one of the anti-American organs of yesterday, the Irish of the lower part of the city, on Monday evening, with no other provocation than the knocking down Lewis; and Treasurer—Caleb Clothier. ecessary to exhort the native-born American thing as a blow given by an individual in the cumstances of atrocity, took quick vengeance

> entable extent? The disparity between the number of foreign-born and native-born citizens killed is but

We all know that it was considered very

suffrages, for want of time, the foreign-born citizens should stand back rather than them-selves. They thought and felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Undoubtedly, they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls, in or der to be the first, if possible; and in this they were right. They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there until the following morning. They had a right to go at what tim they pleased, and in what numbers they could. They had a right to toss their friends over the heads of the crowd to the polls, as we are told they did in some few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy. They had a right to vote as fast as they could, provided they used no violence in pulling or thrusting back their opponents from the polls; and we have not heard it alleged that they did this in a solitary instance. From the Louisville Courier, Aug.

THE REIGN OF TERROR—LOUISVILLE UNDER MOB LAW. We were prevented yesterday morning from detailing the facts connected with the pro-ceedings of Monday, by reason of the threats against our property and employees, made by the Know Nothing rioters. These acts of in timidation were of such a nature that, knowing the desperate character of those who composed the wicked mob, we did not feel it just to place the lives of our workmen in imminent jeopardy by exposure to unprovoked assaults. No seriou monstration, however, was made, although at different intervals during the night, gangs o the rowdies passed up and down in front of our office, and with guns, clubs, and brickbats, reconnoitering the premises, preparatory to an attack, should that have been deemed proper by the ringleaders. We waited, however, in vain for the assailants, until daylight.

Yesterday morning we used every exertion reference to the inception and conduct of the murderous riot—and we feel satisfied that we are now enabled to state facts as they occurred. At none of the places of voting, save the sixth ward, was there any unusual degree of disorder; in fact, there was but little opportunity for fighting, as the polls in every ward had been taken possession of by the Know Nothings; and though, with the exception of the sixth, they used no violence to hinder any one in the exercise of the right of suffrage they did that which was worse. Every possible obstruction was thrown in the way of those oting who were not recognised as Know Nothings. Large crowds were stationed at the entrance, to shove back Preston voters, while side and back doors were provided for Marshall men. In this way, unusual facilities were extended the members of the American party, eing in itself an outrageous course of action. with full complicity in which we charge the Know Nothing officers of the election.

In the sixth ward, one of the most quiet and respectable in the city, foreigners were driven from the polls, and then beaten, for presuming to do that which the Constitution grants then About the court-house there was stationed du ring the day a party of worthless bullies, who disgraced the city by their demoniac yells and acts of ruffianism.

THE REPUBLICANS IN WISCONSIN.

PORTAGE CITY, WIS., July 25, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

In a recent number of the Era, a corres pondent of yours from this State speaks rather couragingly of the Republicans and their table, and therefore we must believe that your correspondent had the blues about the time that he produced that communication. There is not a better-organized Republican party in any State in the Union than we have in Wisconsin. A year ago we did not adopt any half-way platform. Most of the other Western States evaded a direct issue, or a positive position on the odious Fugitive Act; but you may be assured that this State is sound to the core on Fugitive Slave Acts. All such acts are a dead letter here. Our Supreme Court is unanimous in pronouncing any such acts as that of September 18, 1850, unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States have made an effort to get possession o Mr. Booth's case; but thus far they have failed, and they will continue to fail, as often as they make the effort. "State rights and a stric

construction of the Constitution," is the motto of a large majority of the people of this State. Your correspondent thinks that the Republi-cans are deficient in the right kind of material for Governor. We acknowledge that we are personally acquainted with but few of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with that office; but we feel quite confident that any of those who have been named are well qualified for the post. Last year, the State Convention was harmonious, and there is no reason to believe that it will be otherwise this year. The present incumbent, William A. Barstow, will probably be renominated by the Shaw Democrats-not because there is any respect for him, or his administration, bu cause he vetoed two prohibitory liquor bills last winter. Barstow relies upon all the German and Irish vote, and will probably get it. The Republicans will not nominate a Liquor man, and therefore they will receive the oppo sition of all the liquor dealers in the State but, with all the powers of Slavery and Whisky combined, we are firm in the opinion that the Republicans will carry the State by several

The friends of Freedom in other States may rely upon the vote of Wisconsin, next year, for a man for President who believes in "denaionalizing Slavery and decentralizing power.' Truly, yours,

For the National Era.

THE CASE OF PASSAMORE WILLIAMSON. week, he is spoken of in connection with the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society." The society alluded to is better known as the Pennsyl vania Abolition Society, and is the oldest organization of the kind in the country, and was chartered by our Legislature in 1787. Among its Presidents may be found such men as Dr. Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush, William Rawle, laged, that signalized the American victory yesterday. Not less than twenty corpses form the trophies of this wonderful achievement.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.

Frankin, Dr. Benjamin Rush, William Rush fully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race," and its labors are attested by numerous slave cases in our city and State, and assistance rendered in some other States, by aiding in the support of schools Americans; but, in disproof of this, the broad, palpable, undenied fact stands out, that the and in other ways, as will be seen by a perusal the Jews to settle as agriculturists, or to purof the interesting history of the Society, by its | chase land in the Governments of Tchernigeff late President, Edward Needles, as well as the

abstract of its proceedings.

My object in this article is to invite our Ani-Slavery friends, especially young men, to come forward and aid the Society in its good work. The annual contribution is one dollar the revenue of the society being chiefly from bequests, &c., which it holds in trust. The President of the Society at present is William Wayne; Vice Presidents-Dillwyn Par-

PHILADELPHUS. FROM KANSAS.—We have received a copy of the *Herald* of *Freedom* of July 28. Mr. Hous-ton, the only member of the Kansas Legislature who was favorable to its becoming a free State. has resigned his seat. In his letter of resigna tion he states that he cannot act with parties who sit there as representatives, but who, it is openly admitted, reside in Missouri, and not in Kansas, concluding: "They have led me to place but little faith in the plant of 'Territorial overeignty' when placed in the shade of Mis-

souri's overshadowing tree." Amongst other acts passed by this Legisla one moment by any man that understands the American character.

small, and the Coroner can bear witness, and many hundreds of others can bear witness, that sachusetts shall take an oath of allegiance to We would by all means soothe rather than the first persons killed in both extremities of the Constitution and laws of the United States,

TO THE FREE DEMOGRACY OF THE STATE
OF NEW YORK.

In a positive as a consult graph of the state in the should be better for the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the proving the family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of this family contest, was a consult graph of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of the prorogation of Parliathe free Demogratic League in the city of importance of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the family contest was a consult graph of the proving the pr importance of this family contest, waged with the usual absence of family affection, will prethe usual absence of family affection and reiteration of the assertion and reiteration and reiteration and reiteration of the assertion and reiteration and reiteratio New York respectfully recommend to their fel-low-citizens throughout the State, that no dis-vent the votes of either faction being thrown the State ticket, than that she should have no voice in the election of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were of the great fact, that American bosoms were of one dollar, without regard to the length of the great fact, that American bosoms were are to enjoy an equal privilege with them, and that without the necessity of taking an oath.

Boston Traveller. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York Wednesday morning, at an early hour, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo.

There is nothing important from the seat of of the 18th, states that the Neapolitan Governwar. We make up the following summary from our English files, by special arrangemen last night: The War .- The French troops continue to make their approaches against the Malakoff battery, and the Russians actively continued

their work of strengthening the place. It was rumored in the Allied camps that the next attack upon Sebastopol would be by land and sea at the same time—the latter with 100

ships and 40,000 men. demolished the new French battery between the Consulate was assaulted and ill-treated. Colonel Beatson's tent and those of other offi-

strengthening their defences. Telegraphic news, by way of Paris, state that large reinforcements of Russian troops are now in Tripoli is reported.

had resigned their positions. The latter had arrived at Constantinople.

General Simpson reports the death of Lieuintends to besiege Tripoli.

French and English steamers have been sent

not increased, and the health of the army was near Kars, but they had not yet succeeded in satisfactory.

The Moniteur contains the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 22d, 1 P. M. "The enemy appears to have taken alarm

replied as briskly, and with success. "I have good news from Yenikale; everything there is going on well, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Osmont, who has taken measures to prevent any disorder at Kertch." | 61; uplands fair, 61; middling, 61. telegraphic despatch was received on Tuesday morning from the French camp, dated July 23. Breadstuffs: Br

rially and morally.

A letter from Balaklava states that a Russian ern Canal flour, 40s. @ 40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. @ 43s.; Ohio, 43s.; Canada, corps of from 35,000 to 40,000 men, supposed to be under the orders of General Luders, has made its appearance on the heights of Macken-White Indian corn, being scarce, has realized of Belbek, and have placed themselves under the protection of the three batteries of Gringalot, Foutriquet, and Bilboquet. The enemy Provisions: Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & evidently intends to make a diversion in favor | Co., quote: The market for provisions is generof the Malakoff Tower, which we so closely ally unchanged. Lard has advanced 6d., the menace. Be this as it may, this new move of the Russians has nowise interrupted our works, and if they think proper to offer us battle, they quotes: Pearl ashes, 35s.; pot ashes, 32s. 6d. will be well received.

French reinforcements have been embarked eilles, to carry out a reinforcement of 25,000 lirm. men, who are to be landed either in the Crimea or in Roumelia, where they will be joined by ces unchanged, except railroad bonds. Consols troops detached from the Crimea, if a campaign of for money are quoted at 91.

on the Danube be contemplated. The English Brown & Shipley report: Government, on its side, has transmitted orders to Balaklava, to send to England or Gibraltar being 4,000 bbls. at 41 @ 41 cents per cwt. for all the transports available, to carry to the Crimea ten regiments of infantry and two battalons of rifles.

During the last week, 200 or 300 merchantmen, freighted by the military intendance, all | It is now rumored that a secret expedition is

The Courier de Marseilles of the 22d publishes the following letter, written from before Sebastopol on the 10th: "We are constantly at work. Our engineers have surpassed them-selves. Our place d'armes before the Malakoff by a majority of from 7,000 to 8,000 votes. Tower can already contain 5,000 men. On the His colleagues on the ticket for State officers, day of assault, our columns will be quite close to the enemy's ramparts. The batteries on Careening Bay, although terminated, are being | tion will probably stand, six Know Nothings to strengthened and protected against the fire con- four Democrats. tinually directed upon them by the Russians From thence, our artillery, when solidly established, will command the harbor, and keep off over Shortridge, by a large majority. There the Russian shipping during the next attack upon the Malakoff. In the mean time, we are every day gaining ground. Our duties are be-coming very painful. General Pelissier wishes to deprive the enemy of every chance, and keeps us constantly in the trenches. Notwith-standing our exertions, and the activity display-

During the month of June, the losses by the Allies at Sebastopol, of cholera, amounted to 3,000 dead; but few cases now occur. The following is given, on official authority, as the exact loss the French sustained in the affairs of the 7th and 18th-400 men left dead on the | believed to be equally divided. field; and, of nearly 5,000 who were wounded,

The Baltic,-The new mortar boats had been practicing, and obtained a range of up- Maryland, will be seventy-six miles in length, wards of 4,000 yards. The Sea of Azoff.—The British forces in the Sea of Azoff have destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitsch, without serious loss.

A letter from Odessa, of the 14th, says: "In the apprehension of a speedy attack from the vessels in the Sea of Azoff, the Russians are actively fortifying Rostoff, at the mouth of the Don. The channel has been obstructed by large stones, which have been thrown in to prevent the river from being navigable. The town is filled with Cossacks. Campaign on the Danube.—Preparations for another campaign on the Danube continue to

Further War Movements.—It is stated that General Muravieff now intends attacking Erzeroum, at the same time he invests Kars. Two thousand Turkish troops were marching to reforce Erzeroum.

A letter from Erzeroum states that the Russians had occupied the village Yenikeni, containing large stores of provisions intended for the Allied army at Kars, where the Turks were completely blockaded, the Russians occupying the entire plain.

The Dutch authorities have forbidden the

enlistment of recruits for the British Foreign Legion, and some recruits have been arrested. The English have commenced the construction of a citadel at Heligoland. An Italian Legion is forming at Navard, for

Austria. - The German Diet accepts the Austrian proposals, with the three additional points submitted by Prussia. The present attitude of Austria causes much disquietude in the Western Cabinets. Russia.—An Imperial Russian ukase forbids

and Poltawa. It is reported that the local boards of administration in Poland are to be dissolved, and incorporated with the Government offices at St.

Political offenders are subject to martial law Admiral Nachimoff was only severely wounded. Admiral Pamphiloff succeeds him in his command. Accounts from Warsaw state that the prohi-

ition to export corn has been rescinded by England.—The remains of Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol on the 24th, and were landed the next day with great pomp. The funeral took place the next day, at Badminton, pri-

The British Ministry, having made a narrow escape on the Turkish loan bill, will be able now to keep their position for a space longer. The bill is progressing through Parliament. Sir William Molesworth has been definitely appointed Colonial Secretary. The Times' Paris correspondent says it is

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on Wednesday, to join the Empress in the Pyrenees, and would return with her in a few days. Spain.—The uneasiness in the public mind in Spain has been much allayed, and comparative tranquillity prevails.

Raly.—A telegraphic despatch from Naples.

ment refuse to permit the exportation of grain and biscuits for the army in the Crimea; and that an application having been made to the Government for permission for these exportations to be made, a reply, which is said to be impertinent, was returned to the English Min-Additional troops are being sent into Italy.

Turkey.—The Bashi Bajouks, at Constanti hips and 40,000 men.
On the night of July 13th, the Russian's fire trampled under foot. The wife of a clerk of Colonel Beatson's tent and those of other offi-Despatches from the Crimea speak despondingly of the immense efforts of the Russians in mander of the English ships in the Dardanelles fired on the rioters.

A formidable insurrection among the Arabs on their way to Sebastopol, from Poland; the number given is 32,000.

The insurrection in Tripoli was caused by the sufferings of the Arabs, owing to a failure It was rumored that General Simpson, the of the crops, and being ordered to pay addition-

uccessor of Lord Raglan, and Omer Pasha, al taxes. Gonsina heads the revolt, and has the com-

tain Maunsell, of the British army. On the to protect the interests of Europeans.

26th ultimo, he reported that the cholera had Asia.—The Russians still remained in force their design of investing the city.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, July 28.—Cotton Markets.—Dennistoun & Co. report the sales of cotton for the last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the last night, and left lines of our attack; our batteries lators and 2,500 bales for export. The market is dull, with a declining tendency—prices declined &. Sales on Friday of 7,000 bales—the market closing dull. Orleans fair, 7; middling,

The Times Paris correspondent writes: "A quiry for goods and yarns extremely limited at

Breadstuffs: Brown & Shipley quote the It announces nothing of importance, but the fact of General Pelissier having made an inspection of the troops on the Tchernaya." They willow and mixed 1s. 6d. The market closed are reported to be in excellent condition, mate- steady, as follows: white wheat, 11s. 9d. @ 12s. zie. They have been detached from the camp | 44s.; yellow, 38s. 6d. @ 39s.; mixed, 38s. @

quotes: Pearl ashes, 35s.; pot ashes, 32s. 6d. 33s. Naval stores are quiet. London Markets .- Baring Brothers & Co.'s at Marseilles and Algiers, for the Crimes, since the 1st instant. All the disposable steamers and some ships of the line, the Fleurus amongst are unchanged. Scotch pig iron, 73s. 6d. Suhers, have been ordered to Toulon or Mar- gars are active, and prices higher. Coffee is

> Stocks: American stocks are active and pri-Brown & Shipley report nothing doing in turpentine. Rosin in good demand, the sales

mmon qualities. LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The Russians made a sortie on the 24th, but were successfully repulsed by the Allies. miesch. There is, consequently, but little doubt the harbor of Sebastopol, while the land force that some great event is at hand.

> are also elected. The Congressional delega-ALABAMA. - Winston, Democrat, is re-elected

Know Nothings. Governor and Legislature are not elected this year. The Congressional election has resulted ed in every direction, no decisive result can in the choice of five Democrats to three Know Nothings, among them Mr. Puryear, who

Governor, and the Congressional delegation is

voted against the Nebraska bill.

The Metropolitan Railroad, which is to ex. tend from Georgetown, D. C. to Hagerstown, and will cost \$3,715,000. It crosses the Baltimore and Ohio railroad forty-one miles from Georgetown, which is eighty-seven miles from Washington, by the Relay House-thus saving forty-six miles. So says the second annual re-

PENNSYLVANA POLITICS.—The following ex tract of a letter from a member of the Legis-lature, who has represented his district in the House of Representatives or Senate for a number of consecutive years, foreshadows the fate of the Pierce-ocracy in that State at the coming

"O_____ August 1, 1855. "The reason you do not see my name amon, the politicians and political movements is simply this: I hardly know where I belong I am a Democrat, and always have been, but subject of the Kansas frauds and his removal of Reeder. If I am not greatly mistaken Pennsylvania will turn a cold shoulder to him in the coming contest.'

St. Louis Election.—An election was held in the city and county of St. Louis on Monday ast, to fill two offices-those of County Assessor and of Assistant Circuit Attorney. The St Louis Republican gives the following as the result of the vote in all the wards of the city and two precincts of the county: For Circuit Attorney—Voullaire, (Anti Know Nothing canlidate,) 3,558; Dedman, (Know Nothing can didate, 2,140; Kinsey, (Independent,) 141; Yeatman, (Independent,) 53. For Assessor— Pollitz, (Anti Know Nothing candidate,) 3,677; Brua, (Know Nothing candidate,) 2,172; Ladue (Independent,) 120; Knox, (Independent,) 121 Messrs. Voullaire and Pollitz are elected. The vote was light, and everything passed off

Washington Items.—Col. Steptoe, instead of being at Carson Valley, as the newspapers recently stated, awaiting the reply of the President to his proposed conditional acceptance of the Governorship of Utah, was, on the 12th of July at Benicia, California, with his command Wilson Shannon accepts the Governorship of Kansas, tendered to him by the President, and vill depart forthwith for that Territory. More than two hundred persons from fever nfected places in Virginia have arrived here within the past week, and two have died since

WISCONSIN CENSUS .- The Milwaukie Sentine

has returns from a number of districts in Wis consin, which, in the aggregate, had 135,395 inhabitants in the year 1850, when the United States census was taken. Now they have 230,363 inhabitants. The majority of these returns are from the southern and eastern porbelieved there is some intention of proposing that French decorations of high merit should be given to English military men in the Crimea, has been far more rapid than in the older settlements. In view of these facts, the Sentinel ments. In view of these facts, the Sentinel Two hundred Germans, enlisted in the Eng-thinks that the present census will show the

they reached here.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The August No. of Facts for the People has een mailed to subscribers. Contents.-Political Facts and Comments-General Survey. The Slavery Question, in Flour, City Mills - - - - its Precise Relation to American Politics—A Speech by the Hon. George W. Julian.

Our friends who are impressed with the importance of circulating truth among the Peo- Corn, white ple cannot find a cheaper or more reliable me- | Corn, yellow - - - - dium than the Facts.

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PROSPECTUS

Ainth Volume of Ahe Hational Era,

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance n both Church and State; holding that no man | Rye Flour - - - 6.50 @ who swears to support the Constitution of the Corn Meal - - - - 4.50 (United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incur-

ommit injustice, without immorality. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; that the Whig and Democratc Parties, not having been formed with a view o the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from present ing any resistance to its exactions, afford facil-ities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Lib-Butter, Western erty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy has yet been developed—a movement which

romises to effect such a union. The National Era, while occupying a decided position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Department or the various wants of the Family. Careful abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; durin the sessions of Congress, special attention is devoted to its movements; and it has secured he services of some of the most distinguished literary writers of the country.

The Ninth Volume witl commence on the 1st of January ensuing. Subscriptions should be sent in at once to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. November, 1854.

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papers at the same post office. Money may be forwarded, by mail at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit, to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. NEVER GIVE UP 1

Since we suspended this paper, last year, we have had several calls for it, and for such docments as it would have contained. We have erefore concluded to resume its publication hanging its form to royal octavo, the size and form of Congressional documents, so that it may be bound into a neat, convenient volume. The last volume was devoted chiefly to a mpilation of old Southern documents on the Question of Slavery, more useful for reference than for general reading. The plan for the new volume will be modified, so as to embrace matter, specially adapted to the present con-

ition of our cause, and yet worthy of pres-The Anti-Slavery Movement will be its lead-

ing idea. Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and suitable for extensive circulation and distribution, is particularly needed at the present time, when old party organizations are shattered, and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although pervading the public mind, needs a well-deined, general organization, and a clear, ration al method, to secure it due weight at the ballotbox and in legislation. To quicken this Sentinent, and to aid in giving it a form and method adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold

object of FACTS FOR THE PHOPLE. "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE" will be issued the first week of every month, in royal octavo form, 6 pages, composed chiefly of such papers from the National Era as shall be peculiarly suita ble for general distribution. It will be sent only in clubs, at the following rates per annum. welve numbers constituting a volume:

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and is not this the very time to indoctrinate the masses, who have been cut loose from old or ery individual has his field of labor. A good plan would be for a few persons, earnest in th cause, to unite, agree upon an efficient plan for supplying their town, district, or county, and then send in their orders accordingly. What say our friends? Will they take hold of the project, and make it go? Can they think

of any cheaper, easier, and more effective plan of operations just now?

As we intend to begin the 1st day of May next, so that there will be but one month for canvassing, we trust all interested in the mat ter will see the necessity of prompt action.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY. BERBA, MADISON Co., KY.,

July 25, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era: You are aware that some months since was deprived of liberty of speech and personal security by a mob. The place was in an ad oining county, some twelve miles distant, and where we had no organization—where we had pointments for preaching and discussion. The

and friends, until I came to the place.

In the immediate neighborhood, it was known hat my opponent would not discuss; and when came, the former audience was not there. The mselves to him to demean themselves well. and do nothing more than read their resolutions o me, if he would allow them to enter his ouse. They were there hours before the time or speaking. Possession secured, they violated their pledge, dragged me from the house out me on my horse, and forced me away. The roprietor wanted "peace," and declined givng me the privilege of preaching there any

I immediately made appointments around, n several counties, and availed myself of this ecasion to show the true spirit of Slavery and lonization. The subject of discussion was-Shall banishment be a condition of the free-om of the slaves?" Mr. William Davis afrmed, I denied. He joined the mob, and nanifested the true spirit of popular Coloniza ion, by banishing me, as they do the colored an, from the place of my choice.

ar Colonization has the spirit and principle of his mob. We appealed to the grand jury he county for protection. This was not granted In the mean time, other friends in tha eighborhood opened their doors, and invited ie to speak. The mob said I should not come assius M. Clay and other friends said, "Lib rty of speech is a constitutional right, and he hall be heard." Mr. Clay, with characteristi elf-sacrifice, energy, and promptness, left his rm, spent his time and money, canvassed the arrounding country, made many stirring and owerful speeches in favor of free men and ee speech. He is the fast friend of Freedom. ombining many excellences-native strength f mind, general acquired knowledge, temperte and industrious habits, great benevolence f spirit, with indubitable courage.

Every day the spirit of Liberty was still more

nd more manifest among the people. The nob threatened myself and Mr. Clay with vioence and death, if we came. So said rumor. Many of the friends of Freedom began to repare for defence of a constitutional right. The roll was being formed. The friends of reedom and Oppression were formed in op-osing parties. The issue was made. No inching on the part of the friends of Freedom. committee was sent by the opposing party, confer with Mr. Clay. They agreed that I hould have a fair hearing. Many of the mob ere not satisfied with the decision of their own ommittee. The excitement was very considcable. The proprietors of the land, where we ad permission to come, took back their grant, ad requested us not to come. This request f thirty-four petitioners, praying us, under the

resent excitement, not to come. We replied: "We are not responsible for the xcitement; but we have no constitutional right ig liberty of speech, we shall take the next pen door, with prospect of usefulness.' Some of the slaveholders of Rockcastle coun-

in the mean time caught the mobocratic arpose of the people of Lincoln county, in pro iting Mr. Clay or myself from coming to the ace appointed or that might hereafter be des-nated." I had regular appointments in that nated." I had regular appointments in that punty, (Rockcastle;) Mr. Clay also made an

sing, active, persevering, until the shace

THEODORE PARKER.

HAT A SOUTHERN METHODIST THINKS OF Then we went a little before 10 o'clock to and enjoy the rights of con- three miles.

distance; but plant your foot on the soil, and concerned about the quantity than about the has increased a hundred fold.' Poor success, and others are at work with needle and thread, in everything: in the flowers, blushing at their 'Tumble up! Tumble up! and to work, work, own images, reflected from flowing streams; in | is the cry; and now, from twelve o'clock (midourpose of the mob was concealed from mysel

chief. But we have a very different view of the man, since we saw and heard him, from dition—nothing, save the dread and terror of that which we had formed from newspaper the slave-driver's lash. So goes one day, and reports of him."

HOW THE SLAVES LIVE. We last week attempted to show from offi-

cial documents the allowance of food and clothing to the slaves of the South. The reader will find the following description of plantation economy, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, to correspond with our showing. No Southern man, who reads the graphic picture, can for a moment doubt that Fred. is a genuine runaway "nigger"-or that he saw the "elephant" be fore leaving home. We have rarely seen a more sents. We must, however, enter our protest

ly allowance of a full-grown slave, working con-stantly in the open field, from morning until auch for the slave's allowance of food; now no other or higher powers for the National Gov- a mighty host. for his raiment. The yearly allowance of clothing for the slaves on this plantation consisted ally conceded to it on all other questions where of religionists merely, but its voice was heard of two tow-linen shirts—such linen as the the authority rests on the same grounds. A through petitions on the floor of Congress. oarsest crash towels are made of; one pair very large portion of our Federal legislation There were then strong men to speak in their of trowsers of the same material, for summer; and a pair of trowsers and a jacket of woollen, most slazily put together, for winter; one pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes of the coarsest description. The slave's entire apparel coarsest description. The slave's entire apparel coarsest description are then eight dollars per could not have cost more than eight dollars per could not have cost more than eight dollars per constitutional warrant or authority than the power to "promote the general behalf, and to vindicate their cause. In them they had faithful exponents and able and eloquent defenders; foremost among them was a for internal improvements, light after a struggle, received and laid upon the could not have cost more than eight dollars per large portion of our Federal legislation and their behalf, and to vindicate their cause. In them they had faithful exponents among them was done pair of shoes of the coarsest description. The slave's entire apparel to a committee of the control of the power to "promote the general to a faithful exponents and able and eloquent defenders; foremost among them was done pair of shoes of the coarsest description. The slave's entire apparel to a committee of the power to "promote the general to behalf, and to vindicate their cause. In them they had faithful exponents among them was done pair of shoes of the coarsest description. coarsest description. The slave's entire appared could not have cost more than eight dollars per year. The allowance of food and clothing for the little children was committed to their mothers, or to the older slave-women having the care of them. Children who were unable to the care of them. Children who were unable to the care of the fold had neither shoes stock in the fold had neither shoes stock. to work in the field had neither shoes, stock- itself, we have abundant precedents for Federal until their heavy tread is now heard invading

chimneys, with their feet in the ashes to keep them warm. The want of beds, however, was not considered a very great privation. Time to sleep was of far greater importance; for, when the day's work is done, most of the slaves have heir washing, mending, and cooking, to do; upon "State rights" in such a procedure.

ecency. Old and young, male and female, being bad precedents ought not to be followed narried and single, drop down upon the comnon clay floor, each covering up with his or her | Slavery. I answer by disclaiming the desire to | fines his position : cold or exposure. The night, however, is short-Slavery. Neither the State nor the National first gray streak of morning they are summoned | and overthrow Slavery. I answer, farther, that |

finds any favor. The overseer stands at the tolerance is protection, and to protect is to susquarter door, armed with stick and cowskin, tain. chind time. When the horn is blown, there act on the assumption that Slavery is legal, or of the seat of Government to free territory. s a rush for the door, and the hindermost one it must take the ground that it is illegal, go home to nurse their children. Sometimes | may be resorted to-whatever may be said of | institutions, and on that we are willing to sink them, and to leave them in the corner of the fences, to prevent loss of time in nursing them.

The overseer generally rides about the field on of the reserved rights of the States—one thing, horseback. A cowskin and a hickory stick are nevertheless, remains certain. The Federal and we should pity any one who had it to do." kind of whip seldom seen in the Northern ers vested in it by the Constitution itself—it has States. It is made entirely of untanned, but authority to do all that the Constitution requires the Hymn Book, or Psalm dried, ox hide, and is about as hard as a piece it to do; and this gives it ample power to abolish this expression of free opinion, on the soil of some sort. It was Theodore of well-seasoned live oak. It is made of vari
Ous sizes but the usual length is about three It is difficult to conceive of any absurdit the deep hass notes of the inch in thickness; and, from the extreme end ernment, a Government over a free people, s

His theme was, 'Amer- spring that makes the air whistle. It is a ter- ance of the Federal Government, then it may always have cause for using it. With him, it | chattelize one of its citizens, it may chattelize

But who ever heard | take their 'ash cake' with them, and eat it in God 'that a club of Atheists | ter to the field was sometimes two and ever

ut, mercy on us, how he did show two salt herrings. Not having ovens, nor any ntion!' This great counsuitable cooking utensils, the slaves mixed -when seen in the that a spoon would stand erect in it; and after whole land, meal, is baked with the fine, and bright scales coducts of the thriving | run through the bread. This bread, with its ntry to the sounding seas; there are bound- ashes and bran, would disgust and choke a

every eighth person is a slave!' This was a foul quality. They are far too scantily provided blot—a stain—a disgrace! With tears he said, for, and are worked too steadily, to be much ten years; and, besides the multitudes ad- few minutes allowed them at dinner time, after thousand, annually, in excursions through the spent. Some lie down on the turning row. we thought. Better turn his attention, with | mending their tattered garments. Sometimes Parker is a polished Pantheist. He sees God overseer comes dashing through the field. "Theodore Parker is doing immense mis- hope of reward, no sense of gratitude, no love

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY

To the Friends of American Liberty : And so, in short, of all the specifications of the Constitution which go against Slavery—the prohibitions to the States, of bills of attainder, powerful argument against Slavery than this ex post facto laws, laws impairing the obligations of contracts, titles of nobility, and particularly of the provision in the fourth amendlass, on the ash-cake question. We regard in their persons," &c., &c., "shall not be violation of lieved they would pass off with the hour, or be him as unsound and unreliable on that point, | ted." These specifications in the Constitution of and as a Southern man we enter our protest the United States are all committed, for safe-

in any Northern market. With their pork or fish, they had one bushel of Indian meal— pursuance thereof," &c., "shall be the suprement of the United States made in pursuance thereof," &c., "shall be the suprement of the United States with a fish of the United States for the United States with a fish of the United States for the United States with a fish of the U unbolted—of which quite fifteen per cent. was LAW OF THE LAND, and the judges in every State to the religious prejudices of the masses,

ernment, over the slave question, than is generhemselves in holes and corners, about the ernment, in the hands of the friends of Liberty,

"The sleeping apartments—if they may be called such—have little regard to comfort or of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery, be theirs. by similar usurpations of Federal power against constitutional obligations to maintain Liberty. to the field by the driver's horn.

"More slaves are whipped for oversleeping than for any other fault. Neither age nor sex ing Slavery, if it tolerates slaveholding. For

> The Federal Government must, of necessity alternative presents itself, almost daily. More

of this, in another connection.

more glaring than the idea of a National Gov protect one, and not another. All are alike entitled to its protection, or none of them are.

ving it of its citizens. To hold a man as a slave, is to deny to him the rights and privileges of a another-it may chattelize all of them. Then, the Federal Government has no citizens in Georgia. It has no voters there, no militia, no Dr. Ritter brought with him to Berlin, Prustax-payers, no constituency, nobody whom it can appoint to office—no one to protect, no one by whom it can be protected—no one at least All the proceedings which are so often and sucby whom it can be protected-no one, at least, out of the pale of the officials of the Georgia State Government; and thus the Federal Gov may do it—every State in the Union may do it—and thus the Federal Government may be annihilated by the slaveholders! The fewer in number they are, the more effectually do they

and increase their own. The process is going on already. We talk of the overwhelming power of the Federal Government. We seem to feel its crushing power; we cry out against "consolidation," and run THE LIGHT BREAKING IN.

of opinion, at least as to the strengh and influ- the country. ence of the fanatics. We may indulge the we thought. Better turn his attention, with mending their tattered garments. Sometimes cate of the tattered garments. Sometimes cate of the tattered garments. Here is acknowledged abilities, to something else you may hear a wild, hoarse laugh, arise from hope that ere long they will cease to regard lands sold within the past fiscal year presents the trees, and in the stars, 'the geometry of the day) till dark, the human cattle are in motion, in upon the darkened understanding, serve only men as trees walking" now, but we predict Total quantity sold in the free that all will come right with him: FANATICISM.

> If the old world has been convulsed by the moral, social, political and religious throes of this huge monster, so has the new. The Atlantic presented no "wall of fire" against its spread. Those who fled from perecution, to find an asylum in this declared land POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER SLAVERY—Concluded. fanaticism upon the plains of Salem. The

descendants of the Puritans, like the Reformers

of the Reformation, in turn, became intolerant,

and the persecutors of their kind.

Gathering strength from the pabulum upon which it fed, and fury from the flame by which it was fanned, that which was at first but a speck upon the horizon grew to an overshadowing cloud. When first seen, it was regarded as an omen of harmless significance. Prudent, against one sentiment expressed by Mr. Dong. ment, that "the right of the people to be secure nay, many sagacious men considered these confined to the few. They saw no thunderbolt in the angry sky, but flattered themselves that against his Northern "ism." The extract is from a neat edition of the autobiography of from a neat edition of the autobiography of careful the manner of which in the manner of which is a state of which in the manner of which in t and my Freedom." Judging from this and their several departments, are sworn to support tions, and planting itself on the side of country pationality of Slevery and setting a most other passages which we have read, we cannot doubt that it is a work of decided interest, em
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doubt that it is a work of decided interest, emdoubt that it is a work of decided interest, em- out and execute faithfully and effectually its but would successfully put down this disorgan- man fit to be Governor of Ohio? — Cleveland beyond the church it would not go. The idea that Abolitionism would mix itself up with the politics of the country, and become the test of words as the state of control, as the intended as the state of the politics of the country that the state of the politics of the country that the state of the politics of the country that the state of the politics of the country that the state of the country that the state of the politics of the country that the politics of the country that the state of the country that the country that the country that the state of the country that fit only to feed pigs. With this, one pint of salt was given; and this was the entire monthly allowance of a full-grown slave, working convitation or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding." So that if there were or had been any positive | courted its support, and, receiving and impartnight, every day in the month except Sunday, laws, in any of the States, establishing Slavery, ing strength, the current went on, gathering and living on a fraction more than a quarter (as there are not,) that circumstance, even if the force and volume, until it drew within its sweep above the water. The fish was taken and if a pound of meat per day, and less than a State Constitutions themselves had established men who for a long time stood aloof, but were peck of corn-meal per week. There is no kind | Slavery, would present no constitutional obsta- finally forced to surrender to a power which | dinary leaps that we have heard of. f work that a man can do, which requires a | cle to the legislative action of Congress against | they could not control or direct; they had either better supply of food to prevent physical ex-haustion, than the field-work of a slave. So I am quite confident that I am here claiming Thus the circle enlarged, and thus it enclosed

Abolitionism was no longer confined to a set ings, jackets, nor trowsers, given them. Their clothing consisted of two coarse tow-linen shirts—already described—per year; and when the clause concerning "persons held to service" until their heavy tread is now heard invading the rederal legislation, only in the opposite direction. Until their heavy tread is now heard invading the very ramparts of civil and religious liberty. Emboldened by their success, and fatally bent upon the attainment of their object, they invoke, would have been back. the west coast of Africa; and this, not merely furnishes the precedent (so far as the excercise | for woe, for better or for worse, to advance the during the summer months, but during the during the summer months, but during the frosty weather of March. The little girls were no better of than the boys; all were nearly in a state of nudity.

Another crusade is on foot, which in help, she heard a noise behind her, and, on looking back, perceived her husband stretched lifeless on the floor, felled by the hand of his son. frosty weather of March. The little girls were no better off than the boys; all were nearly in laws, laws impairing the obligations of contracts, by Peter the Hermit. The banner is spread. and titles of nobility, if persisted in by the States. The champions are in the field. The fiery a state of nudity.

"As to beds to sleep on, they were known to none of the field hands; nothing but a coarse blanket—not so good as those used in the North in favor of Liberty, on the false assumption that to cover horses—was given them, and this only to the men and women. The children stuck around is fair play." Now let the Federal Gov-

than folly to undertake to disguise it,) that the

The editor of the Wheeling Gazette thus de-"Allying ourself to neither North nor South,

on our own hook we adopt the following platned at both ends. The slaves work often as Governments have any constitutional power to form, as our platform on this question, from ng as they can see, and are late in cooking sustain Slavery; but both of them are under which we never have and never will recede. We may fall on it, but will never leave it! "The severance of the General Government

"The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. "The repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.
"No more Slave Territories.

"The purchase and manumission of slaves "This is, in our opinion, the only national platform, the only one on which the question can be settled, the only one that expresses the Whatever theory of the Federal Government | nature and character of our Government and

"We really hope we have raised no one's ire The editor of the Richmond Enquirer ex-

presses his regret, horror, and astonishment, at may hope that in a few years it will pervade | years in its passage. In two years it had reach protect its own subjects from chattelhood! If dawning upon the Old Dominion, the era of

> cision in favor of the right of the Owner to retain his Slave.—Extract of a letter to the State Department, from a correspondent in Dresden, in Saxony, dated the 12th of last month:

"I have taken the liberty to acquaint you yesterday, and particularly confirms our fugithe highest tribunal of the kingdom of Prussia. it is certainly an authority which may be succlared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been de-cided, after full investigation, that the case has far as my information on the subject, after diligent inquiry, goes, this is the first case ever him with him to Prussia, and there retain him,

Prussia being one of the vilest despotisms in oppresses us. We must restore the Federal is true. The Pierce Democracy and the Euroforests, wide-spread prairies, and roaring forests, with success forests, and roaring forests, with success forests, and roaring forests, and roarin

that would promise better results. Theodore a circle, and often a song. Soon, however, the them as enemies, but as friends. The follow- some surprising results, and yet such as are ing article from the Southern (Alabama) Times characteristic of the working of our Govern-shows that the first rays of light, as they break ment. The following recapitulation of the table embraces the most important items:

wielding their clumsy hoes; hurried on by no to bewilder and confound. The writer "sees Total quantity of lands for cash - 14,869,368 States and Territories Total quantity sold in the slave

States and Territories -Total amount of cash receipts \$10,549,000.00 Unknown Tongues—The Language of Animals. Received from sales in free States 7,915,000.00 About Babies. Received from sales in slave States 2,634,000.00 | Life among the Mormons. Average price per acre for all the

States Average price per acre for free - 102.9 cents.

States The greatest quantity of land sold in any
State, and at the highest price, was in Iowa,
Sir John Suckling. where 3,276,000 acres were sold at \$1.24 per Twice Married—continued. acre. The next greatest quantity was disposed of in Missouri, where 2,896,000 acres were sold, at an average of 43 cents per acre. The lowest average price was in Indiana, where the small Religious Works. Histories. Miscell average price was in Indiana, where the small remnants of a half century's traffic in Government real estate brought only 17.7 cents per England. France. Germany. Hungary. Italy. ment real estate brought only 17.7 cents per acre. The next lowest average was in Alabama, where nearly 2,300,000 acres sold for a trifle ower half a million of dollars, equal to 23 cents per acre.

The people of Ohio should bear in mind, that

Alice C. Price was coming out of Cone river, on her trip up on Wednesday, a horse mackerel leaped from the water and fell on the hurricane deck of the steamer, a distance of sixteen feet brought up. This is one of the most extraor-THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE .- Chicago, Aug.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP. - As the steamer

1.—The proceedings of the Kansas Legislature up to the 25th ult. have been received here, but they are entirely local, and devoid of general

HORRIBLE AFFRAY IN DINWIDDIE-FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON .- We learn that a horrible case occurred in Dinwiddie on Saturday last. The circumstances appear to be the following: Mr. Tucker Jones, residing about six or eight miles from Dinwiddie Court House, had sent his negro boy to Petersburgh, on the day before, with a load of oats. The boy not having returned, the old man

Benjamin Jones, as the cause of the negro's

became very angry, and reproached his son,

gun and pointed it towards him. As he was about firing it, the mother turned the gun with an adjoining window.

These were the facts elicited yesterday, from the mother's testimony at Jones's examining trial. He was admitted to bail, and is now at large.—Southside (Va.) Democrat.

BATHING AND SWIMMING.—Every one should learn to swim. That is a truism. Dr. Franklin said it a long while ago. But how few there are, even in our seaport towns, who obey Poor health and pleasure to the pupil. All that is ties for doing such things, very many of their states are some sleeping hours are consumed in necessary preparations for the duties of the coming day.

"The sleeping apartments—if they may be said by some, that the usurpations of the states arrayed in direct size active states arrayed active states arrayed swim. We do not think it is patented, and give it for the benefit of parents and guardians. The teacher is supplied with a stout rod, some what shorter and stronger than a fishing rod, a cord, a hook, and strap—the latter should be three or four inches in width. The strap is ring affixed to the strap, and fastened to the cord. The latter being made fast to the end of the rope, the pupil is placed in the water like a fish. He will soon learn to strike out, and the rest will come of itself. This plan is better than that of supporting the body on corks or life-preservers, because by the latter method the pupil must eventually use his sup-port all at once, while with the hook and line is taken away from him gradually. Swimming by this process may be taught in about six easy ssons.—New Haven Palladium.

> THE PLAGUE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY .-There was one disease called the black death.

the black plague, or the great mortality. The rope. Europe was then, however, not unused to plagues. Six others had made themselves famous during the preceding eight-and-forty of Europe to the north, occupying about three the whole of West Virginia, if it does not pen- ed Sweden; in three years it had conquered pressive and eloquent prayer in which there was not the to a Mediator. He called and our mother; and the and our mother; and the and are the favorite slave of the favorite slav war; citizens were immured in cities, in un ligion was mainly superstition; ignorance wa was set upon the passions. To such men the pestilence came, which was said to have slain hirteen millions of Chinese, to have depoputhousand lives a day. Those were exaggerated statements, but they were credited, and terrified drifted about in the Mediterranean, and brought corruption and infection to the shores on which superstitious as they were in those old times, meet the calamity? Many committed suicide in frenzy; merchants and rich men, seeking to monasteries; where, if the monks, fearing to receive infection with it, shut their gates against any such offering, it was desperately thrown to them over their walls. Even sound men, corroded by anxiety, wandered about and lived as the dead. Houses quitted by their inhabitants tumbled to ruin. By plague and by the flight of terrified inhabitants, many thousand villages were left absolutely empty, silent as Rhone, and insure to the faithful an interment, is the overwhelming power of the slaveholders, tyrannizing over the Federal Government, that we should not be surprised if the above account burial in pits, and how the terror of the people Government—that is, the supremacy of the people of the nation—over the State oligarchs.

Then, and not until then, shall we regain our is no difference between them but in name; incident of plague at all times. Italy was and in the cartiollar that the supremacy of the people of the nation—over the State oligarchs.

of Freedom have the advantage of candor. Venetians fled to the islands, and forsook their It has been the fashion for Southern news. They are what they call themselves. Our des- city, losing three men in four; and in Padua, They been preaching to you in this concerned for the quality of their food. The papers and politicians to speak with great contempt of the "fanatics of the North," as they devil in. The above announcement meets death, which began towards the close of the dressed here, I have addressed a hundred partaking of their coarse repast, are variously are pleased to call the friends of Freedom. with great favor, not only at the South, but year thirteen hundred and forty-eight to ravage country, and in that time the area of Slavery and go to sleep; others draw together, and talk;

But there are now daily indications of a change from all the pensioned advocates of Slavery in England; and of which Antony Wood says a tenth part of the people of this country r mained living.—Dickens's Household Words.

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